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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

THE really important events of history are probably never reported in their own days by newspapers and whatever might have been their substitutes and prototypes in former times. The announcement of the Ten Commandments in the wilderness of Sinai sometime around 1300 B.C. was totally unrecorded by the fashionable society and the public opinion of both contemporary Egypt and Babylon. And by now we know that the events on a hill called Golgotha in the year 33 C.E. were held at the time to be so insignificant, both in Imperial Rome and in tense Jerusalem, that even the place itself cannot be surely identified. So it may be excused if the great Buddhist revival of our own times has hitherto passed almost totally unnoticed by the news purveyors of the modern world. They may quote in justification that real news is never disseminated by professional news agencies.

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THE current revival of Buddhism in so many countries and in so many different ways has doubtless a common spiritual root. It will be, however, more intelligible to a reader not vexed by spiritual experiences to stress the socio-political side of the phenomenon and its international significance. Both in liberal Japan and in Communist China the upsurge of Buddhism is engendered by changes in the structure of state and society. The disestablishment of Shintoism in post-war Japan has given a mighty spur to the revival of Buddhism which has never relied on the state or on any official or nationalist mainstay. Contemporary Japan is identifying itself more and more with Buddhist tradition both in religion and psychological subtlety as well as in the art of living and in the fine arts. In Communist China, which is in essence a throwback to ancient Tang expansionism, Confucian ways and mores are discouraged since they are felt to be connected with the "Old Regime," and by the same token Buddhist religiosity, monasteries and learning included, is given free play. It is probably not far from the truth that, in "Marxist-Leninist" China, Buddhism enjoys full freedom and may be even silently encouraged in some places. Anyhow, representative delegations from both China and Tibet took part in the great international celebrations of Buddha Jayahnti in Nepal this year.

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IT is quite natural that the political emancipation of Burma and Ceylon — traditional Buddhist nations — has given a spur to the development of Buddhism both inside and outside these countries. But what is rather more unexpected, and may be ultimately the most important factor in the Buddhist revival, is the re-introduction of Buddhism into the country of its origin — India. The Buddha himself was an Indian prince. However during the early Middle Ages — according to Western chronology — Indian Buddhism was eliminated by the dual process of Moslem persecution and Hindu absorption. By now the benign and gentle religion has waited long enough to be reintroduced to India by a back-door which may turn into a Royal road. For many hundreds of years millions of Indian people — mostly in the south — have suffered deeply and hopelessly, being stamped and branded by Hindu society as Untouchables. They fulfil a purpose in Hindu religiosity but they hardly enjoy its blessings. The mills of history are grinding slowly in Farther Asia, but the results are nevertheless forthcoming. Modern India was also unable solve the problem of the Untouchables. Now, the great leader of the Indian pariahs Dr. Ambedkar, has taken a decision, after 20 years of deliberation and meditation. Dr. Ambedkar, and with him 250,000 of the "Untouchables," left the Hindu fold and publicly embraced Buddhism. On the festive occasion in the holy city of Benares it was announced in the invocation: "This is a self-conversion in the true sense of the term... The Buddha was born in this country... So when the sons and daughters of this country speak of accepting Buddhism, it is but reclaiming one's own heritage."

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THERE are probably some 50m. Untouchables in India. Sooner or later they may follow in Dr. Ambedkar's steps. Surely it is an event of international importance even from the point of view a hard-boiled and worldly politician.

Jerusalem, August 9.

QUEEN DINA OF JORDAN IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Thursday (UP). Queen Dina of Jordan arrived today to visit with her 19-month-old baby daughter Aliya.

Recent reports have mentioned that King Hussein is seeking to divorce his estranged wife, and that he may marry his cousin, the daughter of the Jordan Ambassador to Baghdad.

R.A.F. Leaflets Urge Surrender Of Imam's HQ

MANAMAH, Bahrein, Thursday (Reuter). — Forces of the Sultan of Muscat, backed by British troops, moved tonight within sight of the rebel hill-top fortress headquarters of Nizwa after a dawn advance over the desert from Izz.

Seven hundred men under the command of Brigadier A. Robertson started the advance, their objective the Oman township of Firq, eight kms. south of Nizwa. They covered nearly 16 kms. capturing two villages as they closed in on Firq and Nizwa.

Brigadier Robertson hopes that surrender leaflets, dropped from R.A.F. planes as his forces appeared on a rise overlooking Firq, would prove effective.

An official spokesman said the Sultan's forces include armoured cars. The force went across country to avoid roads suspected of being mined.

The rebels are estimated by the Sultan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Neil Innes, to total 1,500, armed with modern weapons, reported to be from Saudi Arabia.

Muscati Army Advances

On the northern front, the Muscat army has moved up into the mountain realm of the Imam's supporter, Suleiman Hinyar. The rebels are surrounded in the mountains by Trucial Scouts.

The third unit of the Sultan, the Oman Regiment originally based on Firq and defeated in a clash with the Imam's brother, Talib ibn Ali on July 15, has been withdrawn completely from the hostilities for "reorganization."

In Aden, it was announced that R.A.F. planes have attacked "and will continue to attack" Yemeni troops taking up illegal positions in the West Aden Protectorate. The last attack was made on Monday on a force occupying positions in the area of Beihan.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman said today that the U.S. had not taken any action on the recent appeal of the Imam of Oman to intervene in the Oman dispute.

Saud Said Refusing To See U.S. Envoy

King Saud has several times refused to see the U.S. Ambassador in Riadh, according to Cairo Radio's Hebrew transmission yesterday.

Saud's reported refusal came as a result of his "discovery" that the aid offered by President Eisenhower was aimed at building an American naval base in Saudi Arabia, the broadcast added.

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES M-E AIRBASE PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a bill which included $17,844,000 for Air Force construction projects at bases in the Middle East during 1958.

U.N. Assembly May Meet Early on Hungary

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The General Assembly is "fairly certain" to reconvene on September 10 to debate the Hungary report, according to informed sources today.

It is understood that the U.N. Secretariat will formally query delegations on the question today, and the result is to be announced within a few days. Informal soundings showed that the Scandinavian countries, France, Italy, Canada and Ceylon did not favour an Assembly in advance of the regular session, due to open on September 17.

But the U.S., Britain and the Commonwealth countries are understood to be campaigning for a special session to consider the five-member investigating committee's report and bring the Assembly up to date on developments.

Hungary yesterday accused the U.S. of seeking the earliest possible debate in the Assembly on the report so as "not to give the Hungarian Government time to prepare documents and material proof to refute its lying statements."

W. Europe to Suffer In War—Khrushchev

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, today warned France, West Germany, Britain, and the U.S. that they would be in danger from the weapons of mass destruction in an atomic war.

"With the present development of rocket weapons, no nation is safe from attack," Mr. Khrushchev said. "U.S. statesmen should think about this. Distance will not protect any nation from the effects of atomic and hydrogen bombs. Those statesmen who reject disarmament agreements should think about this."

He was addressing the Volkskammer, the East German Parliament, where he was given a standing ovation. He repeatedly attacked the policy of the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and said West German policy was paving the way for atomic war.

Mr. Khrushchev rejected the Western view that free all-German elections should pave th way for unity, asking how there could be any hope of really free elections when the Communist party was banned in West Germany.

Speech is 'Tough'

The general tone of the Russian leader's speech was tough. He compared Dr. Adenauer to Hitler, stating both followed a policy of strength.

Mr. Khrushchev reaffirmed Russia's adherence to the principles laid down at the 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress in both foreign and domestic policies.

He said the building up of Communism in the Soviet Union called for the weeding out of bureaucratic and backward elements. Some people in the West had forecast a new policy in the Soviet Union following the June session of the Soviet Communist Party (which ousted Messrs. Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganoviteh).

(It was at the 20th Congress on February 25, 1956, that Mr. Khrushchev made his sensational speech in which he blamed the Russian regime's mistakes on Stalin.)

Referring to German reunification, Mr. Khrushchev said: "We see no unconquerable obstacles in extending our relations with the German Federal Republic, but have hitherto found little understanding."

Mr. Khrushchev said German reunification could not be brought about by the Big Four Powers, and "the German people must choose their future themselves."

Mr. Khrushchev fully supported East Germany's suggestion for the confederation of the two German states, and reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw its troops from East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Rumania if the U.S. and other NATO powers would withdraw their troops from West Germany, France, Britain and other countries.

Bonn Hits Back At Charges

BONN, Thursday (UP). — The West German Government lashed back today at Mr. Nikita Khrushchev for comparing Chancellor Konrad Adenauer with Hitler.

The Government said in its official bulletin that the Soviets rather than West Germany are pursuing a policy of strength and this is preventing reunification. At the same time, they shout "stop thief" to draw attention from themselves, it added.

Mr. Khrushchev's charges that "a handful of militarists" is running West Germany and that "junkers, imperialists, monopolists and bankers" exerted influence were rejected as "completely unfounded."

Arms Cut Parley To Resume Tuesday

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The five-power disarmament conference held a 20-minute meeting here today, and adjourned until Tuesday.

The U.N. Disarmament Sub-Committee today published its fourth report to the U.N. Disarmament Commission, which comprises the 11 members of the Security Council plus Canada. The report deals with the 56 meetings held from March 18 to August 1 and contains the various proposals, working papers and memoranda submitted to the Sub-Committee during its London session.

U.S. Book Funds for Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The House of Representatives yesterday overwhelmingly approved an appropriation bill releasing over $3.5m. (in Israel currency) for distribution to Israel organizations and institutions.

The money is an accumulation of Israel pounds paid into the U.S. Embassy in Israel for the purchase of books, magazines and other cultural and educational materials from the U.S. over the past five years, under the Information Media Guarantee (IMG) programme.

Under the leadership of Congressman John Rooney, the House beat down two attempts to drop the Rem from the bill by votes of 111 to 82 and 148 to 78. Mr. Rooney heads the Appropriations Sub-Committee which looked into the proposal.

The majority leader, Mr. John W. McCormack, told the House that the funds would be used for the benefit of orphans and other underprivileged Israelis, for the establishment of a law library, and other purposes which would strengthen Israel as a stronghold of democracy.

A small staff of three U.S. employees in Jerusalem will supervise the programme.

(In February, 1956, Mr. Bernard Katzen, cultural envoy of the U.S. State Department, arrived in Israel to work out a programme for the allocation of the funds which have accumulated in Israel. It is presumed that the U.S. Senate must now approve the bill.)

Chinese Rightists Said Major Threat

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuter). — The New China News Agency reported yesterday that Mayor Peng Chen of Peking has warned that if "the fantastic attempt of the bourgeois rightists to stage a comeback" succeeded, the Communist regime might be overthrown.

In a speech to the Peking Municipal People's Congress last Sunday, he said the rightists wanted the people to rise and eliminate the Communist Party, and they hoped for events such as happened in Hungary.

He added, according to the agency, that the rightists knew that by bringing down the party they could deal with the people easily.

Peking Radio announced tonight that more than 80 Chinese have been found guilty of trying to restore property taken from landlords and rich peasants during the Communist "liquidation of landlords campaign." They had all been sentenced to jail or forced labour.

Indonesian Pirates On Borneo Coast

JAKARTA, Thursday (UP). — Some 3,000 jittery islanders living off the east coast of Borneo have threatened to evacuate their homes because of a pirate ship lurking nearby.

Reports reaching here today said a police patrol vessel sighted the pirate craft, but decided not to attack because it looked too well armed.

The islands off East Borneo were twice raided by pirates during recent years.

The reports said islanders notified the local administration of their intention to evacuate rather than face another attack.

VACCINE PRODUCED TO FIGHT ASIAN 'FLU

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A small group of London scientists claimed today they had produced the world's first effective answer to Asian 'flu.

Research workers said they had developed a vaccine which should give adequate protection against attacks when the epidemic reaches Britain in the autumn.

Intensified Rebel Terror Feared In Algeria

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — French officials have warned the 1,500,000 Europeans in Algeria to expect increased terrorism aimed at convincing world opinion that France cannot control the situation.

Observers in Algeria say the big recent insurgent actions within 100 kms. of Algiers are an attempt at a display of military strength before the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly meeting.

If the question comes up at the U.N. much of the French case is expected to be based on a new political statute being prepared for Algeria, Government sources said. This is expected to give Assemblies in Algeria a considerable voice in running their own affairs.

French officials say that they are gradually getting the upper hand over the uprising and claim that more and more of the 8,000,000 Moslem population are being won over.

In Lyons, two North Africans were shot dead in their lodgings last night, bringing yesterday's casualty toll from North African terrorism in France to seven dead and three wounded.

A report from Rabat said that Morocco is returning 396 French policemen to France. Like other French officials who served in Morocco under the French protectorate, the policemen were lent to independent Morocco while Moroccans were trained to replace them.

Strike in Larnaca Over School Closure

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Cypriot Greeks in Larnaca, south Cyprus, today staged a three-hour general strike in protest against continued closure of the town's biggest secondary school.

Boys and girls from the school, the Commercial Lyceum, marched through the streets carrying banners saying "Open our school." Four boys and three girls were detained by security forces which dispersed the procession. The school was closed by the authorities in November, 1956 following demonstrations by students.

Makarios for U.S.

ATHENS, Thursday (UP). — Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus will leave for a visit to the U.S. on August 31 aboard the Queen Frederika, it was announced today.

Radio Athens said the visit's purpose would be to "enlighten appropriate American circles on the Cyprus issue."

Egypt Turns Down Arab 'Summit'

Egypt has rejected the Lebanese President's call for an Arab "summit" conference, according to Cairo Radio yesterday.

On Wednesday, an official Syrian spokesman stated that Syria favoured a meeting of the Arab League Council "to be attended by Arab kings and heads of state or Ministers." Beirut Radio reported.

Road Being Built On Syrian Border

A two-kilometre earth road was begun yesterday along the foot of the el Asaziat hill near the Syrian frontier. The road is a continuation of that from Kibbutz Dan to Tel el Khanazir and will make it possible for agricultural machinery to be brought to the area for the ploughing and cultivation of the soil.

This hill, which lies in the demilitarized zone and has up to now remained uncultivated, has recently been the object of Syrian infiltrators, who began to plough there under military cover.

Work continued until nightfall. There were no incidents.

Anti-Nasser Plotters Linked to Communists

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The 14-man group charged with plotting to assassinate Abdul Nasser and seize power were yesterday linked with Communists for the first time, according to an Associated Press report from Cairo.

The dispatch quoted informants in the Egyptian capital, who have access to the records of the inquiry into the alleged plot, as saying that one of the officers now under arrest confessed to a plan to instal Communists in the new Cabinet.

The Egyptian Government, which announced the arrests on July 14, will put the accused on trial on Monday.

Greece May Grant USSR Landing Rights

ATHENS, Thursday (UP). — The Greek Government was reported today to have agreed in principle to granting landing rights to planes of the Soviet airline Aeroflot at Athens. This would allow the Russian airline to operate a route from Cairo to Athens, from where the planes could fly on to Bucharest and Moscow.

The Greek Government was reported to have demanded certain conditions before permitting the Soviet planes to use Athens. A reply to the demands was expected from Moscow soon.

Zukhov for Syria in New Soviet Gesture to Arabs

Hussein Flails Cairo 'Lies and Deceit'

AMMAN, Thursday (UP). — King Hussein charged today that Syria and Egypt were using "lies and deceit" in an attempt to force Jordan to "sell our heavenly religion and tradition."

In response to the recent address in Alexandria by Abdul Nasser, the King, in a speech to his army officers, said: "We leave to others to fight with words, cheap misrepresentations through yellow sheets, and misleading broadcasts."

The King made his address during a visit to Army Headquarters at the invitation of the officers. He told them that he was proud of the Army which faced the enemy, Israel, for the past nine years on the longest part of the demarcation line.

He called for unity and cooperation "in this critical period the Arab world is passing through, in which we find ourselves subjected to attacks and ungratefulness from people who allege adoption of Arab principles and use lies and deceit.

"Every cheap propaganda weapon is used against us... while others broke their promises and did not fulfil their obligations, ignoring Arab world issues, particularly Palestine," the King said.

'U.S. Policy Immune To Jewish Pressure'

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — In an article on the extent of aid to Israel by American Jews, "Life" magazine said that under the Republican Eisenhower Administration "Israel no longer enjoys a unique position in State Department atlases" as it did under Roosevelt and Truman Democratic administrations.

However, fundamental U.S. policy on the Palestine question — preservation of the State of Israel — remains the same, it added. The big change, according to the article, is: "The Arab world has come to loom much larger, and the present administration prides itself on its ability to look on Arab-Israel conflicts with impartiality."

The article was written by George Steiner, a lecturer on foreign affairs and himself a Jew. He said, "It is plain that the foreign policies of the Eisenhower Administration are fairly immune to pressure from American Jews."

The reason millions of American Jews give backing to the cause of Israel in a general way even though they may not be outright Zionists stems basically from the fact that they are a minority group in the U.S. and still subject to a certain amount of discrimination and anti-Semitism, Steiner said. "Somehow Israel's victories and growing prosperity are mirrored in the image that a Jew has of himself," he added.

Three Captured After Five Break Jail

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Five prisoners who were sentenced to long terms escaped today from the Tel Mond prison. Three have been caught.

The prisoners ran in the direction of Beit Lid. The police were immediately alerted and blocked nearby roads.

The names of the two still at large are Eliahu Hadad and Zachi Shem-Tov.

Elias Nikola, Baslim Amastis and Aharon Cohen were recaptured in Tel Mond's orchards by the Petah Tikva police.

'New Page' in Relations

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Mikhail Suslov, a Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee under Mr. Khrushchev, said in an interview published in "Al Masa'a" today that the recent dismissal of Soviet leaders did not mean any change in Soviet Middle East policy.

The Soviet Union will continue backing and supporting Arab countries, especially Egypt, and will exert a policy of friendship and peace towards Arab countries, he added.

It was in the fundamental interest of the Soviet Union that "peace should reign in countries of the Middle and Near East, whose frontiers are close to the Soviet Union."

According to the newspaper, Mr. Suslov said the U.S. had availed herself of the opportunity caused by British and French weakness in the Middle East to impose her domination over Arab countries, which was the purpose of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The Egyptian press yesterday reported that Marshal Georgi Zhukov, the Soviet Defence Minister, will visit Syria in the near future. It also reported that the Soviet Union has agreed to purchase Syria's wheat surplus.

SYRIANS TO 'HELP'

Meanwhile, Moscow Radio reported the Syrian Defence Minister, Khaled Azem, as declaring that "the Syrian Army will stand by the side of the Soviet Army whenever the need arises for the defence of peace and freedom in the world." He made the statement in a farewell address at Moscow airport just before leaving for Prague on Wednesday.

The newspaper "Izvestia" said in an editorial yesterday that the Soviet-Syrian talks had strengthened the friendship and "opened a new page in the relations between the two countries."

"During the talks attention was centred on a comprehensive discussion of the problems of widening and developing economic cooperation.

"The significance of this question can hardly be overestimated inasmuch as, in their fierce campaign against independent Syria, the Western powers and their accomplices are using to an ever greater extent the method of economic pressure," the paper said.

Dag Optimistic Still on M.E.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, said today that he was mediating in a very modest sense between the old Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government. However, reports that he had been transmitting proposals were "unfounded," he told a news conference.

He said his activities were the result of an obligation to follow up the discussions about the nationalized Canal which took place in the U.N. early in May and "which left various questions pending." All of these questions were under constant consideration by, and discussion between, the various parties concerned, he said.

Mr. Hammarskjold again indicated optimism about the way the Middle East situation was shaping up. In the last few weeks there had been a period of "very great quiet" on the Israel-Egypt border, he said.

Arab Blockade

Asked whether the U.N. could act to end the Arab economic boycott of Israel, he said this was "one of the matters which are a deadweight in our efforts." The U.N. stand against the boycott had always been perfectly clear, he added.

In reply to a question, he said he had received no message from the Imam of Oman or from the Imam's representative in Cairo.

Asked about his efforts to obtain the release by the Egyptians of Rafi Eylon, the Israel sailor who was taken off the Danish ship Birgitte Toft when the vessel entered the Suez Canal recently, Mr. Hammarskjold said discussions were continuing. He said that even if the Israel delegation had not asked him to raise the matter with the Egyptians, he should have done so because he considered it "as falling within the matters in which I can properly take active interest."

Avoids Syrian Issue

Mr. Hammarskjold avoided prolonged discussion of the latest report of the Palestine truce team about Israel's refusal to allow 24-hour U.N. observation posts to be set up in the demilitarised zone between Israel and Syria.

Pressed for a statement to Israel's claim for sovereignty over the zone, he merely replied that it was a question of Israel's interpretation of the armistice agreement. He said the question of opening U.N. permanent posts along the border in Syria was still under discussion and that the U.N. truce chief was "not yet at the end" of talks with Syria.

Egypt Says Canadian Troops Smuggle Dope

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Egyptian authorities said tonight they had seized a large quantity of narcotics in a U.N. car whose occupants were two Canadian soldiers.

The Ministry of the Interior said two Canadian non-commissioned officers of the U.N.E.F. were arrested while transporting about 30 kilos of opium and hashish. The Government refused to disclose the names of the Canadians.

Dayan To Speak In South Africa

The Chief of Staff and Mrs. Dayan are going on a four-week visit to South Africa and Ghana at the end of this month.

An invitation to address South African Jewish communities was brough to them from the Zionist Federation there by Professor Penn when he visited this country in May.

It is also possible that General Dayan may address the South African Army Staff College. On his way back he will visit Ghana and meet its Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

5 Injured in Sahara Oil Well Blaze

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter). — Five seriously burned men were flown to hospital in Algiers today from a burning oil well in the Sahara, and an aircraft was leaving here tonight with fire-fighting equipment.

The Ministry of the Interior said two Canadian non-commissioned officers of the U.N.E.F. were arrested while transporting about 30 kilos of opium and hashish. The Government refused to disclose the names of the Canadians.

Talks Open Today on Ata Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Against stormy opposition and incessant heckling of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda members, the Mapai and Oved Hazioni majority on the Histadrut Executive today decided to open direct negotiations with the Ata management.

The majority decision as proposed by Mr. A. Becker, head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, expressly stated that any settlement would have to protect the rights of Ata employees and ensure fair conditions after the conclusion of the 13-week-old strike.

The Histadrut Executive authorized its Central Committee to act and decide in all stages of the negotiations on arrangements which would ensure the restoration of good labour relations in the Haifa Bay plant.

The decision of the Executive took into account the fact that the Ata strike could no longer be considered a "local labour dispute" and that its ramifications would affect labour relations throughout the whole country. It therefore gladly accepted the resolution of the Haifa Labour Council requesting the Executive's intervention.

The Central Committee will consult with the Haifa Council and the Ata Works Committee during the course of the negotiations, it was decided.

Central Committee Meets

The Executive meeting was preceded by discussions in the Central Committee at which the resolutions were formulated. The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, was present during the crowded Executive meeting, held in the Assembly Hall of the Va'ad Hapoel Building.

There was no assurance that the Histadrut Executive would succeed in ending the strike, Mr. Becker said. Concern and responsibility for the fate of the strikers and for both the future of labour relations and the country's economy had prompted the Histadrut leadership to step into the breach, he said. They would do everything to ensure that the workers could return to the machines with "heads held high," he added.

In its desire to maintain healthy labour relations, it was not unlikely that the Histadrut Executive would maintain direct contact with the Ata Works Committee even after the cessation of the strike, Mr. Becker declared. Criticising Mapam speakers for their stand, he said that there was a great difference between the day-to-day work of Mapam trade union leaders and their public speeches. "It would not do you any harm to attend a study day on international methods of settling labour disputes," he said addressing the Mapam faction.

No Arbitrary Dismissals

Mr. P. Lavon, Histadrut Secretary-General, speaking on the efficiency dismissals dispute, said, "No economy could exist on the basis of a static labour force, but the concern of the Histadrut must be to ensure that the employer should not arbitrarily decide the rate and timing of the dismissals, or whom to discharge." Workers would not be "thrown into the street," but the matter would be determined in a just manner.

Mr. Lavon felt that the arrangements embodied in the collective agreements reached with the Manufacturers Association provided the best solution to the problem.

They assured that both the need of the establishment and the interests of the employees would be taken into account, he declared. "I can only say that we will be faithful to the workers' interests in the negotiations," he said, adding that "All those who tell the workers otherwise for demagogic party interests were injecting poison into labour relations, with catastrophic results for all."

"If the negotiations do not succeed, we will be in a very difficult situation," he added, and expressed the hope that for the sake of the strikers the negotiators would manage to end the dispute speedily.

Mr. Lavon recalled that at one stage of the previous talks with the Ata management he had announced that, on the basis of the management's reply, it was impossible to continue the negotiations. He pointed out that Mr. Becker's present proposal is based on the premise that an agreement can now be reached, though not on the basis of the management's previous reply.

Raps Communists

He accepted as sincere the statements of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda that they desired a speedy end to the strike—"unlike the Communists, who want a general conflagration of strikes throughout the land."

However, neither Mapam nor Ahdut Ha'avoda have offered any constructive solutions for ending the strike, he added. Mapam's suggestions of solidarity strikes and picketing Ata shops, he added, would only create a united front of all employers. All parties have their confused members, he said, but "when a whole party is in a fog, then it is a public danger." At this point, his words were drowned by a storm of protest from Mapam benches.

Denies 'By-Passing' Haifa

A Mapam heckler shouted "Why do you criticise us and not Almagi (Haifa Labour Council Secretary)?"

Mr. Lavon: "Yes, it's a pity, I know. You came here expecting you could ride home on Almagi, but he's not running."

He praised the Minister of Commerce and Industry for his responsible stand in attempting to end the strike, and criticised "newspaper talk" that the Haifa Labour Council was being "by-passed." The Council was a subsidiary of the Histadrut, he pointed out, and there was nothing unusual in transferring part of its activities to central Histedrut bodies.

At one stage of the debate, Mr. Lavon intervened to observe that Mr. David Ben-Gurion, when he offered to arbitrate in the Ata dispute, had done so "not as Prime Minister but as an ordinary member of the Histadrut."

Mr. Y. Shaari, Oved Hazioni leader, said that although Mr. Molle was to be blamed for the worsening of labour relations in Ata, the Haifa Council could not be absolved from its share of responsibility. Among other things, it had caused the Prime Minis-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Negotiations Open This Morning

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Negotiations between the Ata management and representatives of the Histadrut Central Committee are starting here tomorrow morning. They will be preceded by a meeting of the Central Committee for final decisions on the basis of the negotiations, and to choose its representatives.

Ideological Conference Opens

Three professors and two ex-cabinet ministers took part in the opening session yesterday of the Ideological Conference held at the Hebrew University by the World Zionist Organization. Professor Masar, in declaring the Conference open, noted that this was the fourth important discussion on subjects arising out of the restoration of the State of Israel to be held in this place recently.

Mr. Zalman Shazar stressed that the purpose of the gathering was to exchange views, not necessarily to agree. Whatever the views held by those present, they were all united in their anxiety for the future of the nation.

The general discussion was opened by Mr. M. Sharett, who outlined the place of the Jewish people in the contemporary world-wide political struggle.

New directions in Zionism were discussed by Professor M. Kaplan, who said that the urge for some form of national existence was becoming weaker in the Jews of the Diaspora, together with the desire to preserve their Jewish heritage for future generations. It was the task of Zionism to encompass Jewry both abroad and in Israel, and to help create a religious nation of many variants, dispersed through the world, but with its centre in its national home.

Professor N. Rotenstreich said that it was inevitable that now that the people had found its way back into history it must seek its place among the main ideologies that rule the world today. It could do this best by drawing strength from its own tradition. Up to the present time the Jewish nation had always considered itself exempt from having to take part in world problems, but this was no longer possible. Zionism had been based not only on the pressures of the present period but also on our historic heritage.

Today's session will be devoted to a debate on the three papers read yesterday, while at gatherings tomorrow the literature on Zionism will be discussed.

(Two Views — Page 4)

DIRECT FRANCO-EGYPT COTTON DEALS DUE

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Final arrangements for a direct Franco-Egyptian cotton deal are nearing completion, according to French cotton quarters here.

EX-COMMUNIST GETS 30 YEARS IN SPAIN

MADRID, Thursday (Reuter). — The former Catalan Communist leader, Juan Comorera, accused of responsibility for crimes alleged to have been committed during the Spanish Civil War, was today sentenced to 30 years imprisonment by a Barcelona military court.

During the trial yesterday the military prosecutor demanded the death penalty.

Main Bout Offer Follows Debate

BANGKOK, Thursday (Reuter). — The promoter of the Bangkok boxing stadium here has offered to put on, as the main bout, a fight between a Government and an Opposition deputy who clashed in a heated debate in the National Assembly. He offered this to "save the good name of the highest institution of the nation." The Opposition Deputy accepted, but no statement has yet been made by the Government Deputy.

5 Injured in Sahara Oil Well Blaze

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter). — Five seriously burned men were flown to hospital in Algiers today from a burning oil well in the Sahara, and an aircraft was leaving here tonight with fire-fighting equipment.

The Ministry of the Interior said two Canadian non-commissioned officers of the U.N.E.F. were arrested while transporting about 30 kilos of opium and hashish. The Government refused to disclose the names of the Canadians.

HUBRO DELIVERS CARGO VIA SUEZ

The Norwegian freighter Hubro, chartered by the Zim Company, arrived in Haifa yesterday morning. She brought a cargo of fish meal and hides from South Africa via the Suez Canal.

King David Hotel
Enjoy the Beer Garden
NESHER GOLD STAR
Beer on draught
IL0.720 per large glass, all charges included

Social & Personal

The President, Mr. Itzhak Ben-Zvi, will attend morning service at the Rehavia Synagogue tomorrow, Shabbat Nahamu, and will read the Haftara.

The President and Mrs. Itzhak Ben-Zvi gave a reception on Wednesday to mark the 50th anniversary of the settlement of Lower Galilee. Some of the original settlers and the directors of PICA were present. The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi addressed the gathering. Other speakers were Mr. Shmuel Zimmerman; Mr. Ever Hadani, author of "Lower Galilee's Fifty Years," and Miss Dvora Brandstatter.

•

Mr. Mordechai Stern has been appointed General Manager of Rassco in place of Dr. Y. Feerder, M.K., who has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi.

•

The honorary Consul-General of Liberia, Mr. S. Moriel, spoke on the growing relations between Israel and Liberia at the weekly luncheon of the Ramat Gan Rotary Club on Wednesday. The Club bade farewell to Mr. I. Chizik, the newly appointed Consul to Liberia.

•

The Jewish Agency Department for Torah Education and Culture gave a reception on Wednesday evening at Beit Meir for 45 Diaspora rabbis and teachers who are participating in the summer study courses organized by the Department.

•

Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Directorate, gave a lunch on Wednesday at Beit Shalom in honour of Mr. D. Rurka, a U.J.A. leader from England.

•

The Kishon, Acre and Nahariya Rotary Clubs are holding a Ladies' Dinner on Monday evening, August 12 at the Dolphin House, Shavei-Zion.

•

Dr. Joseph Leron, President of the Society of Friends of the Bezalel National Museum, will open an exhibition of Recent Acquisitions of Sculptures, Drawings and Etchings by the late Moise Kogan at the Museum at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow. A bronze statue by the late Mordechai Perelman, a gift of the Society of Jewish Painters and Sculptors in Paris, will be exhibited at the same time.

•

The dance organized by the Jerusalem branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League has been postponed till Saturday night, August 24. Tickets already sold will be valid for that date.

•

Owing to a Bar Mitzva reception, the Eden Hotel garden, Jerusalem, will be closed to the public tomorrow afternoon.

•

MARRIAGES

FRAENKEL—GOLDSCHMIDT

The marriage of Hava Goldschmidt and Yona Fraenkel will take place at the Touring Club, Jerusalem, on Monday, August 12, at 4 p.m. This is the only intimation.

•

LERNER—LOEWENBERG

The marriage between Ruth Loewenberg and Daniel Lerner took place on August 8, 1957, in Tel Aviv.

GUTTMAN TO SPEAK AT BRUSSELS PARLEY

Professor Louis Guttman, Scientific Director of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research and Professor of Social and Psychological Measurement at the Hebrew University, has left for Brussels to attend the 15th International Congress of Psychology, at which he is the organizer of one of the principal symposia: "Non-Parametric Structural Analysis."

He will also read a paper on "An Introduction to Facet Design and Analysis," and will attend the pre-congress international symposium on "Military Psychology." At the International Union of Scientific Psychology, meeting at the same time, he will represent the Israel Psychological Association.

CORRECTION

In dialling direct from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and Haifa, one should dial the numbers "02" for the former and "04" for the latter, before the number requested, and not as given by us in our issue of August 2.

5th MACCABIA
OPENING CEREMONY
Sept. 15, 1957
in the presence of the
President of the State
CLOSING CEREMONY
Sept. 24, 1957
in the presence of the
Prime Minister

New Philippine Minister



Dr. Roberto Regala, the Philippine Ambassador to Italy, who arrived yesterday with his wife, is presenting his credentials to the President as his country's first Minister to Israel today.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the Ambassador who handed over a copy of his credentials.

Dr. Regala is one of the veterans of his country's young Foreign Service. After a term as the first Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs he served as first Philippine Consul-General in San Francisco from 1946-49. Moving to Australia and New Zealand, he was the first Philippine Minister, and then Ambassador, there, for the next 7 years. Transferred to Rome last November, he was appointed Concurrent Minister to Austria the following month.

The new Minister, who has degrees from Yale and the University of the Philippines and did special studies at Oxford, the Sorbonne and Chicago, is a distinguished jurist, who filled high posts in the Bureau of Justice, served as District Judge, and acted as legal adviser to five Presidents of the Philippines before entering the Foreign Service.

Dr. Regala, who has also taught international law and constitutional law at various universities, is the author of several works on international law and on the Philippines in international relations. He was voted "Man of the Year, 1948" by the Bataan Magazine of Washington for his promotion of friendship between his country and the U.S., and has been awarded the American International Law Society Medal for his contributions in international relations.

Dulles O.K. After Health Check-Up

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, had a medical examination at the Walter Reed Hospital yesterday and the State Department reported "results were normal in every respect."

Mr. Dulles was operated on November 3 last year for removal of an intestinal cancer.

The Department's Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said Mr. Dulles went to hospital midday for a routine physical checkup.

Mr. Dulles was back at his desk yesterday afternoon.

H.U. APPOINTMENTS

The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School announces the appointment of the following new Instructors: Dr. Benjamin Barzilay (Surgery); Dr. Bruno Bercovici (Gynaecology and Obstetrics); Dr. Henri Romanoff (Surgery); Dr. Eliezer Shafrir (Medical Biochemistry).

Mrs. Eisenhower Makes Good Recovery

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — A White House spokesman said today that Mrs. Eisenhower's doctors "continue to be pleased" with the progress she has made since her operation on Tuesday.

The Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, issued the statement after talking to General Snyder, the White House physician who is attending the President's wife.

FLU RAGING IN SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (Reuter). — The number of influenza cases in South Africa is now being measured in tens of thousands and all types of industries are affected.

School children and Africans continue to be the most hard hit and many schools are closed.

Port Elizabeth and East London seem relatively free of the disease.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1. Closed tomorrow.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial objects; 2) Rothschild Mahzor. Number Twenty Four. 3) Watercolours and Drawings by Fascin and Modern French Graphics. 4) Selected Ancient Coins in Palestinian History. 5) Yemenite Art. 6) Sculpture and drawings and etchings by Mordecai Pereiman and by Moise Kogan. Bezalel. 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Bezalel Museum Romema Branch. Conquest of the Desert Pavilion — Drawings by the late Leopold Krakauer. 10-1. Closed tomorrow.

"Jerusalem in the eyes of her Painters." Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour. Daily 10- a.m.-10 p.m.

Exhibition of oils and gouaches by Mordechai Arieli. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Collective Exhibition of selected works by Israel Painters. Also Mosaics. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1, 4-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.

Religion and Cult in Ancient Israel — Exhibition on the occasion of the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies. Also Permanent Exhibition. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

• Tours:—
Hebrew University Conducted tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.)

• Film Shows: —
Israel films, daily, 11.30, Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Recorded Music:—
Terrace Music (outdoors). Smetana, the Moldau; Schumann, Etudes Symphoniques, op. 13; Beethoven, Concerto No. 1 in C, op. 15. 8.30 p.m. at Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions: —
1) Paintings, drawings, woodcuts by Moshe Gat. 2) Sculptures and drawings by Michael Kara. 3) Paintings by Leo Roth. 4) 60 paintings by Mordilliani, Soutine, Pascin, Chagall, Kisling. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• Tourist Service: —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Music:—
Saturday Music Hour at 10.30 a.m. with organ and these records: Rieti Partita; Mozart, Symphony No. 25 in G Minor, Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Soupe a L'oignon, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 28782. Airconditioned.

• Z.O.A. House: —
American Documentary Films: 9 p.m.

• Theatre: —
Cameri, "Dream Girl." New Hall, 8.30.
Ohel, "The Wooden Bowl." 8.30.
Habimah, "The Dybbuk." 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:—
French Books. Fortnightly Exhibit: Oil paintings by Shmuel Bonch. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 13-1, 5-8. Entrance free. Closing tonight.

RAMAT GAN

• Lecture:—
"Problems of Economic Development," Dr. Har-Shefeg; 11.15 a.m., Beit Ha'ezrah.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Aug. 11 — "The Dybbuk," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
— "Anna Frank," Gedera, 8.30.
Aug. 12 — "Saunit at Maomba," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
— "Anna Frank," Ramatayim, 8.30.
Aug. 13 — "Saunit at Maomba," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
— "Anna Frank," Hadera, 8.30.
— "Anna Christie," Kiryat Haim, 8.30.
Aug. 14 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
— "Anna Frank," Petah Tikva," 8.30.
"Saunit at Maomba," Afula, 8.30.
Aug. 15 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.30.
— "The Dybbuk," Armon Hall, Haifa, 8.30.

B.-G., Meir Laud Rose Halprin

HADERA, Thursday. — The laying of the cornerstone of a sports and cultural house bearing the name of Rose Halprin at the youth village of Alonei Yitzhak near here was the occasion of a number of tributes to her from Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Golda Meir and leaders of the Jewish Agency Executive on the occasion of her completing 30 years of Zionist work.

The ceremony took place at the youth village yesterday in the presence of members of the Jewish Agency Executive and representatives of Hadassah from the U.S. and Israel.

In a message to the gathering Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion stated that Mrs. Halprin's work for over thirty years had earned her the right to "honorary citizenship of Israel." Rose Halprin belongs to "the select few," he wrote, "among the leaders of American Jewry whose roots with Israel go deep and spread very far and are nourished by an understanding of Hebrew and an attachment to the eternal values of our nation in its homeland."

A message from Mrs. Golda Meir, Foreign Minister, stated that Rose Halprin "had embodied within herself everything that it was possible to expect from a Jewish woman."

At a reception held before the ceremony itself, speeches praising Mrs. Halprin's untiring efforts on Israel's behalf were delivered by Mr. Moshe Kol, Rabbi Dr. Israel Goldstein, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin and Mr. Meir Grossman.

Dan to Move Against Noise and Bus Fumes

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipality is to take strong measures to eliminate noise and fumes emitted by Dan buses in the streets, it was announced yesterday.

Under the city's prompting, the bus company has contacted the Leyland bus builders in England as to conducting research into possibilities of preventing these nuisances.

Ghana Football Team for Lebanon

ACCRA, Thursday (Reuter). — Kumasi Kotoko, Ghana's leading football club, and a Lebanese team are to exchange visits, it was announced here yesterday.

Lebanese businessmen here are sponsoring the visits and one has flown to Lebanon to make final arrangements.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givati, 1 Harav Harlap, 69676.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 28295. Frankel, 26 King George, 25721. Yaffa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. JAFFA: Saati, 34 Yerushalayim, 81445. RAMAT GAN: Hasharon, Ramat Izhak, 28 Yerushalayim, 72046. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. HOLON: Briut, Sokolow St. REHOVOT: Barak, 156 Herzl, 208. NATANYA: Natanya.
HAIFA: Zohar, 3 Arlosoroff, 3552. Arlosoroff, Kravot, Carmel, 183 Hanassi 81713.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 5069.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Bracha, 248 Dizengoff, 25440. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin, Crystal, 61 Ahad Ha'am, 3861. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Sixth St., 82873. RAMAT GAN: Magen, 20 Bialik. PETAH TIKVA: Kovo, 2 Pinsker. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. REHOVOT: Barak. NATANYA: Natanya.
HAIFA: Payis, 21 Yosef, 4014. Arlosoroff, Moriah, 45 Moriah, 81009.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2668. Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 2746. Dr. Shumert, 7 Gaza, 61474.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 28496. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 No. 65 St.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62963. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as above.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66226.

Import Fraud Men Sentenced

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two partners in the Mondiale Travel Agency — Emanuel Lebel, 26, and Andre Glick, 35 — were yesterday found guilty by Magistrate H. Bental of forging a bill of lading.

Lebel was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a further nine months suspended term. Glick, who had attempted to leave the country with forged documents, was sentenced to 27 months imprisonment of which half is suspended.

Both had pleaded guilty.

The main accusation brought by Mrs. W. Ostrowsky-Cohen for the prosecution concerned the forgery in July, 1956, of a bill of lading of the Zim Shipping Company which entitled the accused to six Volkswagen cars allegedly shipped to Israel from Genoa.

Brought Clients

The counsel for the prosecution added that the accused had been partners in the Mondiale Travel Agency. They had brought clients to a Mr. Zalman Gorowitz who had deposited money with him. By forging the bill of lading, the pair had succeeded in obtaining IL6,200 from Mr. A. Hipash in return for the forged bill of lading. Counsel for the prosecution added that the pair had received IL800 each from Zalman Gorowitz for their services.

Glick had attempted to leave the country a few months ago without a permit but had been picked up in Haifa Port. When his passport was examined it transpired that its validity was extended by Mr. Glick himself. *(Itim)*

$4,000 EXPECTED DURING 1958

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The present stream of immigration subsidised by the Jewish Agency is expected to be maintained at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 persons per month in the coming year, Mr. Meir Grossman, of the Jewish Agency Executive told Rotarians here today.

Absorption, Mr. Grossman said, could not be left only to public authorities and the Jewish Agency. Every citizen should try to cooperate and seek to make the newcomers feel at home.

8 Nations to Air Apartheid at U.N.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Eight countries have asked the U.N. General Assembly to debate South Africa's apartheid policies.

India, Egypt, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay sent a note to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, requesting inclusion of the item on the Assembly's agenda for the September session.

The request referred to race conflict in South Africa resulting from racial segregation policies.

The explanatory memorandum was issued by the U.N. later.

It said that since the adoption of the January resolution no communication had been made to member states indicating that as a result of the Secretary General's action steps had been taken or were contemplated by the Union to carry forward its purposes.

The memorandum ended that in the circumstances "the General Assembly will undoubtedly wish to give this matter its renewed consideration in order to prevent further deterioration of the situation so as to bring about a settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the U.N."

Polio Epidemic Rages in Britain

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain is facing the worst polio epidemic for seven years, according to the latest figures reported here last night.

For the first 30 weeks of this year there have been 2,105 cases, 749 more than for the corresponding period last year and more than in any year since 1950.

Three provincial towns reported that the disease was reaching epidemic proportions in their areas.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.32 p.m. today and ends at 8.06 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Ve-ethanan, Deuteronomy 3, 23 — 7, 11.

Haftara: Isaiah 40, 1 — 26.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 7.07 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.: Minha: 6.40 p.m.; Arvit: 8.05 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Hahavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.) Tonight: Arvit: 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael, (95 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha: 7.10 p.m.

Beit Hamesch Synagogue (9 Strauss St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.35 p.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.45 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.20 p.m. Arvit: 8.05 p.m.

HAIFA

Mortah Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

French Friends Issue Brochure

The Association of Friends of the French Republic in Israel have published a special 72 page brochure to mark recent Bastille Day celebrations.

The issue is introduced by Zvi Izakson, President of the Association, and has messages from M. Pierre E. Gilbert, French Ambassador in Israel, M. Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, and Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel Foreign Minister. It contains contributions from leading politicians in France and Israel.

Articles on French culture in Israel, Hebrew Literature at the Sorbonne University, the French Archaeological Mission at Beersheba are among the other items of interest.

The Great Artistic Success of Habimah in Paris

The Dybbuk and Medea are the best on the Paris stage today... (MIDI-CINQ)

That in Paris, in the midst of July, there should not be one vacant seat when the curtain goes up on a play of which four-fifths of the audience does not understand one word, is already a positive sign. And when, after three hours, when the curtain falls, the audience is excited then this is the measure of great success. Habimah has provided a delightful conclusion to the International Theatre. (FRANCE-SOIR)

The actors gave us a most unusual evening — one of the most profound — The Dybbuk and Medea are eternal... (ARTS)

The most important thing for us in the performance of the Dybbuk is the visual part... What interests us is the staging... What stirs our hearts is the wedding dance... What really excites us is the racial feeling of the performance... What charms us is this blending of veneration and humour... What we like is the personality and the silhouette of the personality of each and every actor, as they merge together. (Gauthier in "FIGARO")

The electrified audience demanded ten curtain calls... (LE MONDE)

Only collective praise suits this exemplary troupe, which is wonderful in its wholeness and aims. (L'AURORE)

An exactingly produced play... scenes move one by their beauty... Unforgettable moments. (LIBERATION)

The Dybbuk has a strange and unique strength which stands against time. Not all the modern schools can mar it. It actually grips you by the throat... (LE MONDE)

Shoshana Douer (the nurse in Medea) is most praiseworthy. Habimah takes back to Tel Aviv our appreciation and love... (INFORMATION)

We have seen (the Medea) of Marguerite Jamois and Judith Anderson, but Hannah Rovina excels them in an interpretation full of inspiration. She is beyond compare... A stirring closing scene to the theatre season. (LE MONDE)

Opening of the 1957/58 season

The Dybbuk **Medea**

with

Hannah Rovina

Saturday evening, Aug. 10, Tel Aviv

Sunday, Aug. 11, Tel Aviv Saturday evening, Aug. 17, Tel Aviv

Thursday, Aug. 15, Haifa

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Notice to the Public

HAIM ARLOSOROFF RESEARCH AWARD

The sum of IL750 has been allocated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as the Haim Arlosoroff Memorial Prize for 1957/58.

Candidates must be university graduates holding a Master of Arts, or higher degree, and not above 35 years of age. Candidates who are civil servants must be in Grade 8 or below.

The purpose of the prize is to enable its holder to carry out independent research in one of the following fields: International Relations, Political Science, International Law, Economics, Diplomatic History, Jewish Sociology, History of Zionism. The subject of the research must be approved by the Foreign Minister.

This year candidates are invited to submit applications on subjects directly concerned with the political activities and conception of the late H. Arlosoroff.

Persons not holding an academic degree will in special circumstances be permitted to offer themselves as candidates if they can furnish evidence of their ability to carry out independent scientific research of an appropriate standard.

Applications should reach the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in duplicate before October 1957. Application forms are obtainable at the Personnel Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem, and at the Academic Secretariat of the Hebrew University.

Public institutions, bodies and enterprises who are preparing events or ceremonies during the Tenth Anniversary of the State (April 1958—May 1959) and persons interested in having their programmes included in the framework of the Tenth Anniversary Festivities, are requested to immediately contact the Tenth Anniversary of the Independence of Israel Committee, Rehovot, on the particulars and times of events.

This announcement does not bind the Tenth Anniversary Committee to publish the events suggested to it.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	42	17	29	29
Tiberias	41	26	35	35
Haifa Port	65	26	30	30
Natanya	65	22	31	31
Tel Aviv Kirya	61	22	30	31
Tel Aviv Port	—	26	29	28
Lydda Airport	60	19	33	33
Jerusalem	50	16	28	28
Beersheba	50	20	33	33
Sdom	—	36	—	—
Eilat	29	24	37	36

"A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Miriam Fineman, National Director of the Women's Division of State of Israel Bonds in the U.S., from New York.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, I.C.A.O. expert from Britain, to take up his duties with the Civil Aviation section of the Ministry of Transport.

Messrs. Max Orewitz and Shmuel Friedland, shareholders of the Dan Hotel and the Israel Oil Prospectors Company, to negotiate the expansion of the Dan Hotel by 100 rooms, and other investment projects (by Air France).

Dr. Eliakim Ostashinsky, Director of Carmel Misrachi, from London (by K.L.M.).

Miss Miriam Zohar and Miss Edna Tal, of Habimah, from Paris (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. E. Ichilov, M.K., to Spain and Britain (by El Al).

Professor Elishaya Netanyahu, Professor of Mathematics at the Technion, to lecture at the International Conference of Mathematicians in Helsinki opening on Monday (by Sabena).

Mr. Yehuda Braginsky, Head of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, for Italy and France.

Dr. Julian Towster, Professor of Political Science at California University after conferring with Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. Yosef Lev, to the U.S. to assume the post of Agricultural Attache at the Israel Embassy in Washington.

A 16 man song-and-dance troupe, representing the Israel Students' Association, to take part in the anniversary celebrations of the International Youth Hostels Association in Holland, and of the French Union of Students in Paris ((by El Al).

519 IMMIGRANTS FROM North Africa, including 34 refugees from Egypt, who arrived in Haifa aboard the s.s. Mediterranean on Wednesday night, disembarked yesterday morning. The newcomers were sent to development areas.

* * *

THE HOLON municipality has allocated the sum of IL100 a month to the local Labour Council to help in the absorption of the present wave of immigration. The Labour Council here provides instruction in Hebrew.

* * *

THE RAMAT GAN Municipal Council decided yesterday to appoint a committee empowered to fine residents who had carried out illegal building. Money derived from the fines will be used to build schools.

* * *

THE ISRAEL CINEMA Owners' Association announces that on Saturday nights first performances will begin at 7.45 p.m. and second performances will begin at 9.45 p.m. On weekdays the performances will begin at 4 p.m., 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. respectively.

* * *

THE IMPORT of sacks will no longer be restricted to firms which have traded in this commodity in the past, the Ministry of Agriculture has announced. No ceiling on these imports has been imposed, but it is assumed that the total will not exceed the $400,000 spent last year.

IL23m. Budgets for Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipal Council last night passed a IL10.2m. Ordinary Budget and a IL12.9m. Development Budget for 1957/58. While the Opposition (Herut and the Religious Parties) voted against the Ordinary Budget, there were no votes against the Development Budget — the Religious Parties supported it and Herut "sympathetically abstained," as they put it.

The Development Budget was presented by Deputy Mayor M. Ish-Shalom, who said that the absorption of additional immigration and preparations for the 10th Anniversary Celebrations were the principal tasks for the coming year.

He said that so far only a trickle of the new immigration had been directed to Jerusalem and he expressed concern whether everything had been done by the Government and the Jewish Agency to realize the immigration programme agreed on with the Municipality.

For the most part the Development Budget represents one-sixth of a six-year plan. Thus, Mr. Ish-Shalom said, only about half of the streets in the built-up area of the city are paved, and it is estimated that paving the other half will cost IL6m. The present budget allocates IL1.1m. for this purpose.

The IL2m. listed as coming from the Municipal Authorities Bond Issue was still not definite, he said, because the second half of the issue had been shelved, but if the money did not come from that source, the Government was under the obligation to make the sum available from some other source.

Referring to the IL500,000 for a new central bus station, half of which is supposed to be financed by Egged, Mr. Ish-Shalom said that the station could not remain at its present location in Jaffa Road much longer, and that the Municipality would use all the means in its power to get Egged to act.

In the brief debate, Mr. A. Axelrod (Herut) urged the Municipality not to go to the Government as beggars but as demanding its due.

Rabbi S. Y. Cohen (Mizrahi) claimed that about half of the Development Budget revenue sources was little more than a hope. He proposed that the item for synagogues be increased from IL50,000 to IL300,000, saying that two central synagogues were badly needed in Katamon and Kiryat Yovel.

Rabbi M. Porush (Agudat Yisrael) feared that the revenue item "Credit from Contractors" meant that Soliel Boneh would get a monopoly of all construction work in the city. He also proposed a new item — housing for newlyweds.

Private Industry Enters Beersheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — During the past 21 months, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has invested IL60m. in the country's industry, the Minister, Mr. P. Sapir, stated today at a cocktail party for a group of Argentine and Israel industrialists at the Beersheba HIAS Hostel.

The Minister had spent two days with a delegation of 60 metal industrialists, touring what he calls "the industrial triangle" — Sderot, Ashkelon, Beersheba. Mr. Sapir, the delegation and a group of investors from Argentina were present at a corner-stone laying ceremony for a new factory, Kidmah Ltd., which is to produce agricultural implements and machinery.

Work on the factory starts tomorrow, and the first part will be completed in four months. A proportion of the half-million pound capital which is being invested in the enterprise comes from a group of Argentine Jews who have formed Maris-Argentine-Israel Industries. Other capital is being provided by an Israel group headed by Mr. Moshe Levi, and the remainder has been advanced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The machinery, which is already in Tel Aviv, was bought with German Reparations.

The Minister revealed that, next to the Kidmah works, four more factories are to be built, each making a different class of agricultural implement. The capital has been put up by a Franco-Israel group.

The chairman of the metal industrialists' group, Mr. M. Weisglas, is to erect a factory for office equipment. The group itself is putting up a typewriter factory in Sderot; this is in addition to the already-reported Kaiser-Frazer spare parts factory.

At a symposium for industrialists at the HIAS Hostel today, Mr. Sapir spoke of the tremendous importance of their investments in helping to absorb Israel's third million of citizens. Mayor David Tuvyahu pointed out that the Kidmah factory was the first private capital investment in Beersheba industry, and he hoped that other private investors would follow suit.

Summer Visitors From Hadassah

"We are trying to change the social attitude of our people here so that they should rely upon their own efforts and not upon charity," Mayor Gershon Agron told the Hadassah 24-woman summer delegation when he received them at the Municipality in Jerusalem yesterday in company with Deputy-Mayors P. Jacobi and Y. Kalanter. The Hadassah Hospital at Ein Karem and the new housing estates which would surround it were a notable contribution in this direction, he added.

The delegation, led by Mrs. Alfred Tuvin, of Baltimore, consists of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosen, Mrs. Hugh McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. J. Levi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldberg, Mr. Haskel Lavy, Mesdames C. Greenberg, Y. Ryterband, R. Rockman, B.F. Korn, M. Horowitz, P. Rapaport, L.L. Lyon and Misses Ethel Levi, M.B. Bernstein, E. Sarne and Z. Jacobs — all of New York; Miss Ida Sabel and Miss J. Goeller, of New Jersey; Mrs. Anne Saxe, of California, and Mrs. H.D. Hoffman, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Civilians Exchanged On Jordan Border

Two Israelis who had crossed into Jordan were returned by the Jordan authorities via the Mandelbaum gate yesterday, whilst Israel returned to Jordan a 40-year-old woman who had fled here about a week ago from her husband's beatings. Jordan Legionnaires promised her they would try to influence her husband to improve his behaviour.

The two Israelis, Ovadia Sharom, 23, of Moshav Yarhiv, in the coastal plain, and Dubi Mattana, 44, of Kadima *ma'bara*, were detained by the Israel police for questioning.

RAMLE, Thursday. — An Arab inhabitant of Bir-Siki village, Raddi Hussein, who was kidnapped 20 days ago by Jordanian soldiers while picking almonds within Israel territory, was today handed over to the Israel police by the Jordan authorities in the vicinity of the Ir-Tach bridge. Two U.N. Observers supervised the hand-over. *(Itim)*

Hospital Chief Answers Minister's Statement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAHARIYA, Thursday.—The Health Minister's statement on the Western Galilee hospital, closed since August 1, "does not accord with the facts and cannot fail to arouse strong indignation," Dr. Edmond Weidenfeld, Director of the hospital, told *The Jerusalem Post* today.

(In a press statement on Wednesday, the Health Ministry said the shortage of hospital space was a country-wide problem and was not at its most grave in Nahariya. Two possible solutions to the difficulty there were 1) to allocate room in the Maiben Hospital for the area's chronic cases and 2) to transfer the Nahariya Hospital surgical ward to the Haifa Municipal Hospital, "in view of the fact that emergency cases are generally brought to Haifa hospitals anyway.")

Surgery in Nahariya

It was, for instance, incorrect to say that emergency cases had been brought to Haifa "anyway," Dr. Weidenfeld said. Nearly all surgical cases in Western Galilee were operated on in Nahariya, and the number of hospital days accounted for by accident patients was almost 10 per cent of the total, according to the Local Council. This did not include cases which were sent home after treatment.

The question was not merely one of overcrowding, as in other hospitals, and the Minister's statement failed to recognize that Western Galilee as a whole needed a hospital, Dr. Weidenfeld added.

A Local Council spokesman expressed regret that an urgent plea addressed by Nahariya Council Chairman Gershon Tatz to the Minister on July 29 had not even been acknowledged.

Yeshayahu Aviad Buried in Sanhedria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Yeshayahu Aviad (Wolfsberg), the late Israel Minister to Switzerland, was buried in the Sanhedria cemetery in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon. He died in Berne on Friday at the age of 64. He had been a pediatrician by profession.

The flag-draped coffin arrived at Lydda Airport from Zurich yesterday morning by El Al. It was lowered into a car of the Jerusalem *Hevra Kadisha* and arrived at the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem with an escort of mounted police.

At the funeral, the President was represented by his Aide de Camp. Among the thousands of others who came to pay their last respects were the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice, Health, Posts and Religious Affairs; M.K.'s; the Mayor of Jerusalem; Zionist leaders, particularly of the Mizrahi, and the Swiss Charge d'Affaires.

Rabbi Nissim Eulogy

Chief Rabbi Nissim eulogized the deceased as a man of spirit and action who not only served as envoy to other Governments but as an envoy between Israelis and the Jews of the Diaspora.

The large assemblage walked to the Yeshurun Synagogue and from there to the Kupat Holim clinic, where Dr. Aviad had served for many years as chief pediatrician. From there to the cemetery a cortege of cars stretched about a kilometre-and-a-half. At the graveside, *El Male Rahamim* was chanted by Cantor Bar-Zakkai while *Kaddish* was recited by his two sons, Ya'acov and Itamar. A wreath was laid on the grave in the name of the Swiss Legation.

A NEW FRIEND



Ghana Ministers Call on B.G.; French M.P.'s on Syrian Border

The Ministerial Delegation from Ghana, headed by Dr. Kojo Botsio, was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, in Tel Aviv yesterday afternoon. Their programme for the day also included a tour of the Lachish area and a special meeting with the Histadrut Executive which was followed by a dinner.

The flags of Israel and Ghana were raised above the seven-storey Histadrut Executive Building during the visit.

During the 90-minute meeting, the visitors questioned the Histadrut leaders on various aspects of the labour economy. Mr. Botsio asked Mr. Pinhas Lavon to arrange for the Histadrut to send to Ghana experts in various fields. Mr. Lavon said he would comply.

Today, they are visiting Hadera and Haifa, where they will tour the port, the Shemen factories, Hamashbir warehouses and have dinner with Mr. David Hacohen, M.K.

During the afternoon they will open discussions with Solel Boneh on the possibilities of enlisting its cooperation in development projects in Ghana.

The French Parliamentary Delegation headed by M. Jacques Soustelle toured Syrian border districts yesterday and visited Safad, Acre and Haifa.

They were shown the Hula valley from Nebi Yusha fort and heard explanations of the security problems of the area from the Israel representative on the Israel-Syrian MAC. The party then proceeded to Gonen, where they were greeted by a delegation of the local Israel-France Friendship League.

The visitors lunched on Mt. Cana'an, laid wreaths on the graves of those who fell in the War of Independence and were shown round Safad by Mayor A. Hacohen.

In the afternoon the delegation paid a brief visit to Acre, ending the day with a reception in Haifa on the roof of the Zion Hotel.

Explaining why their group favoured an Israel-French alliance, M. Soustelle said that if it was impossible to speak of a treaty in the absence of friendship, then when friendship exists, such as that between Israel and France, it is necessary to give it official status. "Political circumstances may change in democracies, and therefore political principles must be formally written down to protect them against alteration," he declared.

11 Jolly Sailormen from Trieste

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — A family of 11 amateur seafarers from Trieste arrived yesterday in their 12-ton yawl, eager to see the Holy Land—as part of their Mediterranean summer holiday trip.

The captain of the Maris Stella, Mr. Fausto Pecorari, 55, is a former vice-president of the Italian Parliament, in which he represented Trieste from 1946-49 as a Christian Democrat.

He, his wife and their nine children, aged from three to 25, arrived here from Port Said, having previously visited Greece. They are staying long enough to see Jerusalem, Nazareth and other places and will sail via Cyprus, Rhodes and Corfu back to Trieste.

In Buchenwald

Mr. Pecorari is Medical Officer of Trieste, and his eldest son is also a doctor. During the war, the father was incarcerated in Buchenwald for anti-Fascist activities.

The Pecorari boys built the boat themselves with materials salvaged from an old wreck which they bought. They travel under sail, with a small auxiliary motor to help manoeuvre in port. Thanks to favourable winds, they have averaged five knots. The eldest son acts as chief navigation officer and the whole family joins in keeping the boat shipshape, afloat and in the right direction.

They have run into some rough seas such as "we're not used to in the Adriatic," but got through with nothing worse than an attack of seasickness in the case of the smallest child. Mr. Pecorari reckons that his two-month holiday at sea will cost him less than if he had taken his large family on a conventional vacation. Besides, "the children are learning a lot of geography and about people."

The boat was kept under constant surveillance in Port Said, the only port of call where the authorities found it necessary to post a guard on her.

ROCK. — Thirty-two teenagers were detained in Copenhagen on Wednesday night after disturbances in the Town Hall Square following performances in local cinemas of a "Rock 'n Roll" film.

U.S. Society to Foster Israel's Holy Sites

Jerusalem Post Reporter

To disseminate information about, and encourage visits to, the Holy Places in Israel is the aim of the American Society for the Preservation and Maintenance of the Holy Places in Israel, its President, Mr. M. Morton Rubenstein, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Mr. Rubenstein said the society was founded in New York last month during a visit of Dr. S.Z. Cahana, Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

Mr. Rubenstein said that because of lack of funds, only 20 of some 300 religious sites in Israel were under the supervision of the Ministry.

The society, whose charter members are mostly from orthodox circles, is not a fund-raising organization, he declared, although private individuals who come to visit these sites might contribute to repairs and preservation.

Membership now totalled several hundred, Mr. Rubenstein, a retired businessman, said, and it was hoped to increase this number to 2,000 by the end of the year. A pilgrimage on the occasion of the State's 10th anniversary was planned, he said.

According to Dr. Cahana, the new organization will do much to counteract false impressions following charges by extreme religious groups in the U.S. that graves were being desecrated during archaeological digs in Israel.

ARMED ROBBERY AT GAS STATION

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An armed gang robbed a petrol station last night of IL500. The incident occurred at midnight when a car entered a Shell filling station at Rehov Hagesher, Yad Eliahu.

Three men, two of them masked, got out of the car, one armed with a rifle and the other with a truncheon. They approached the pump attendant, Ya'akov Sa'adia, 32, and warned him to keep quiet. While one man covered Sa'adia, the other entered the office and took out a cash box containing IL399 and then went through Sa'adia's pockets, taking IL140.

The robbers looked him in a small room in the station, and drove off.

Before they had got clear, however, Sa'adia managed to jump out of a window and note the car number which he gave to the police. Investigations now under way indicate that the car had been stolen shortly before the robbery.

Thieves Despoil Haifa Cemetery

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Damage was caused this week at an unguarded Christian cemetery in the Lower Town where tombstones were smashed and marble stolen by unknown vandals. The thieves were apparently after the salable portion of the tombstones.

Haifa police have begun a full-scale investigation.

House Blocked By Road Builders

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The tenants of 5/15 Rehov Hizkiyahu Hamelech in the Katamon Quarter of Jerusalem are up in arms. It is the house once known in the neighbourhood as "Beit Ha'americanim" because a number of the tenants are former Americans.

One fine morning last month the tenants awoke to find the latest earth-moving equipment busily at work piling up a miniature mountain directly in front of their house.

The Municipality was laying a road; but by building up the surface with earth, a two-metre difference in level was created between the road and the ground floor level of the house—without any provision being made for the residents to get in or out.

It is difficult enough for an active person to climb up or slide down the two-metre wall from the road to the house entrance. What makes matters worse is that there are two pregnant women in the house, who, as one of the tenants puts it "have had no previous experience in mountain climbing."

One of the tenants went to the Municipality to protest. She says that one of the engineers there told her: "That's the situation." He did promise to look into the matter, however.

Nor can vehicles get near the house. A truck with Solar fuel which called the other day had to go away without delivering its load because it was unable to approach close enough. And it is practically impossible to manoeuvre a baby carriage onto the road.

Yosef Nahmias Joins Foreign Ministry

Mr. Yosef Nahmias has been appointed an Assistant Director General of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

Mr. Nahmias, who was born in Jerusalem in 1912, served in the British Army between 1940 and 1946 (he was a senior officer in a Palestine transport company) and then joined the Political Department of the Jewish Agency.

In 1948 he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Police and in 1953 was transferred to the Ministry of Defence where he served as its European representative and Assistant Director-General.

Cables in Brief

RAFT. — Wolfgang von Schwartzenfeld, 24, a German student, was found clinging to an overturned raft about 1,000 kms. west of the Azores on Wednesday. He set out from New York for Germany aboard a raft made out of aircraft wing fuel tanks on July 15, and was picked up by a freighter.

REFUGEES. — Five hungry and thirsty Yugoslav refugees have been picked up from a small boat 65 kms. off Cape Putapenne in the Adriatic by the Italian liner Silvia and put ashore in Italy.

OUSTED. — The Turkish police have deported Theodore Markuizos, a Greek subject who owns the Istanbul Greek language weekly "Ephimeris," which is alleged to have published stories injurious to Turco-Greek friendship and harmful to Turkey.

HOUSING. — About 3,900,000 houses were completed in Europe, including the Soviet Union and Turkey, during 1956, about 220,000 more than in 1955, the Economic Commission for Europe reported yesterday.

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Professional Pay For Radio Newsmen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The threat of a strike in the Kol Yisrael newsroom was averted today, when an agreement was signed between the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Union.

The agreement lays down that journalists in Government employ will be paid according to the Journalists Association scale, which has six grades ranging in basic salary from IL100 to IL300 a month.

Zarchin Test Plant Nears Completion

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A pilot plant for the desalination of sea water by a freezing process devised by Mr. A. Zarchin is making progress, and is expected to be perfected by the beginning of next year, it is learned today from Ministry of Development circles.

Engineers in the U.S. and other countries are testing similar devices, though the patent is registered with the Israel inventor and the Ministry.

A special committee including members of the Technion, the Scientific Research Council and Ministry of Development engineers are preparing other plants, based on different methods in order to discover alternative methods of desalination.

Professor H. Hyman, Dean of the Faculty of Chemical Technology at the Technion, left for London today to investigate the possibilities of using salt water for irrigation.

Histadrut on Ata

(Continued from Page One)

ter to drop his arbitration proposal. He noted that efforts to end the strike had come too late, adding that the labour dispute law needed altering to allow intervention before the outbreak of strikes. This would avoid the problem of strike pay, which always complicated the issue.

He called for a special meeting to ascertain responsibility for the outbreak of the strike.

Mr. Shaari proposed on behalf of his party that if only partial agreement were reached, then the issue should be turned over to agreed arbitration. The proposal was later defeated.

Fears Secret Accord

Mr. Y. Woschina (Ahdut Ha'avoda) declared that this was the first case of an employer deciding with whom he would negotiate. He said he feared that a secret agreement had already been reached by the Mapai leadership, members of the Government and Mapai leaders in the Histadrut. Mr. Moller, with his demand for arbitrary dismissals, was trying to attack the workers' basic security, he declared.

After another Ahdut Ha'avoda speaker declared that "if the strike did not end then his party would demand the plant be operated without Mr. Moller's consent," the Ahdut Ha'avoda proposal was read out. It called for the "active participation of the Haifa Council and the Ata Works Committee in the negotiations, for solidarity strikes and for a fund-raising drive for the strikers."

Mr. Y. Yudin (Mapam) declared that his party would vote against the majority because of the "inherent dangers in by-passing the Haifa Council." He contended that Mr. Moller would never have taken up the workers' challenge if "he had not felt that some Mapai leaders agreed with him on the issue of efficiency dismissals." Mr. Almogi had agreed to dismissals in the Vulcan plant, whilst rejecting them in Ata, he recalled.

Mapam's proposal was that the Haifa Council and Ata Works Committee should conduct the negotiations in consultation with the Executive, that solidarity strikes be held, a fund appeal issued and that all Ata shops be picketed.

The Communist speaker declared that "it could have been a wonderful strike," whilst the religious workers' representative declared that the Ata strike has illustrated that local Labour Councils should not in future be allowed to conduct strikes.

Mr. Y. Almogi rose to speak amidst tense silence. He declared that he was not at all sure that this was the last stage of the dispute. The strike from the beginning had been "over principles," he said.

Answering Mr. Sha'ari's criticism, he said that he had not opposed Mr. Namir's proposals, whilst "on Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposals and our attitude to them, I prefer not to speak now." As to Mr. Moller's refusal to negotiate with him, he said, "I do not know whether it is a greater honour that he won't sit with me or a greater pleasure that I won't be meeting him."

The Haifa Council had proposed that the Histadrut Executive take over the matter to avoid disruption, "but we do not want people to think that we would let the strikers suffer for reasons of prestige," he said.

Mr. Almogi declared that although the Histadrut Executive would conduct the negotiations, the Haifa Council was still running the strike. When Mr. Moller speaks of dismissals, he means "to throw the workers into the streets," he said. In the Vulcan affair, he went on, there was the problem of certain workers being unable to fulfil their functions, and the Haifa Council sought a way to help them leave, with their Works Committee's consent, whilst receiving a pension. But this was far from the idea of arbitrary efficiency dismissals, he said.

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2nd week
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Shirley Booth (Oscar Winner "Come Back Little Sheba")
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Directed by Stanley Kramer
For adults above 18 only
Also on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today Friday at 2.30 p.m.
ZION HALL
Martine Carol, Jack Buchanan
Noel-Noel
in a delightful satirical comedy which pokes fun both at the French and the British
LES CARNETS DU MAJOR THOMPSON
English subtitles
Today (Friday) at 2.30 p.m.:
HUMAN TORPEDOES
TEL OR Second Week
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Dolores Gray —
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Ann Miller
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The Opposite Sex
Cinemascope and Metrocolor
For adults only.
MIGDALOR
Le Monde du Silence
a picture which everybody must see.
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Yvonne Sanson Philippe Lemaire
QUAND TU LIRAS CETTE LETTRE
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Sat. 7.45, 9.45
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Mitzi Gaynor Donald O'Connor
in the great musical
ANYTHING GOES
VistaVision
Paramount picture
ORION 11th week
AIR-COOLING
EVA BARTOK, IVAN DESNY
WALTER RICHTER in
DUNJA
(POSTMASTER)
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Viennese film prize winner at Cannes Festival
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Detective Story
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in Technicolor
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2nd week
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in a powerful story of gun-running in the Cuban tropics
SANTIAGO
ZAFON 2nd week
Air conditioned
under the patronage of the French Ambassador in Israel
Robert Brosset's
Un Condamne a Mort S'est Echappe
First prize winner "Film Festival Cannes 1957" selected "the best film of the year"
ZAMIR 5th week
Air-cooled
A thrilling Israel Film
Dan and Sa'adia
at 5.45, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Mats. as from 10 a.m.

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Friday, August 5, 1957
25 Av, 5717 — 12 Muharrem, 1377

NEW FORCE IN SPAIN

By RICHARD MOWRER

MADRID. — A NEW political force is moving to the centre of the Spanish scene. With General Franco's acquiescence, it is assuming a dominant role in policy-making and elbowing to the sidelines other influences contending for power. It is displacing some of the Caudillo's oldest pillars of support, itself becoming a main prop of the regime.

This new force is the *Opus Dei*, a Catholic secular society which has been making great strides in Spain. Its members, while pledging themselves to a life of Christian perfection, continue with their professional activities. They make private vows of chastity, poverty and obedience and neither advertise their membership in *Opus Dei* nor deny it. The semi-secret nature of the organization has led the Spaniard in the street to call it *"la masoneria blanca"* — the white freemasonry.

The movement was founded in Madrid 29 years ago by an Aragonese priest, Jose Maria Escriva, whose ambition is to create an elite of devoutly Christian men and women capable of moulding and directing human society. It has branches in 17 countries, headquarters in Rome.

In Spain *Opus Dei* has lately penetrated, at an increasing rate, into key positions in the life of the country. Members have obtained top professorial posts in institutions of learning. The society has opened a private university in Pamplona, a college at Santiago de Compostela, a public school in Bilbao, a technical school in Barcelona. It has recently acquired control of one newspaper in Madrid and of others in the provinces of Leon and Valladolid. And now *Opus Dei* men hold positions of trust in General Franco's government.

When the Generalissimo reshuffled his cabinet in February he brought in one known and admitted member of *Opus Dei*, Minister of Commerce Alberto Ullastres. He also brought in new men who, if they are not actually members of *Opus Dei*, are certainly sympathizers: Finance Minister Mariano Navarro Rubio, Minister of Agriculture Cirilo Canovas and — most important because he controls the police — General Alonso Vega, Minister of the Interior. Franco's confidant and trusted right arm, Rear-Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, is reputed to be a keen supporter of *Opus Dei*, if not actually a member. Carrero's closest aide, Professor Laureano Lopez Rodo, is an *Opus Dei* man. He is a little known behind-the-scenes figure believed to have had a lot to do with the cabinet changes which brought *Opus Dei* influence into the government.

Role Denied

Opus Dei denies that the society as such is playing a political role. But it is a fact that some of its members and supporters are working in collaboration with Franco to shape the political destiny of Spain. Their objective is to modify the structure of the Franco state without demolishing it. They seek to condition the regime and the Spanish nation for a shock-proof change-over from Franco's one-man rule to a non-parliamentarian, authoritarian monarchy. This monarchy, which would retain features of the present regime, would be proclaimed at a time of Franco's choosing, or when he dies.

The following developments have strengthened the conviction of a growing number of Spaniards that *Opus Dei* is moving forward as the country's dominant political force, as the would-be architect of Spain's future:

Ascendancy of Opus Dei influence in the cabinet and corresponding decline of the Falange: The Falange was one of the regime's staunchest pillars of support. Since the cabinet changes, it has been virtually stripped of power. As a political party it is in process of disintegration. Blueshirt militants are worried and angry. Recently they circulated a clandestine sheet in which they denounced, without naming it, "the Trojan Horse which has penetrated the fortress of the State with the object of capturing the government."

Arrests: A few weeks after General Alonso Vega took over the Ministry of the Interior right-wing opponents of the regime were rounded up and jailed. Those detained are known to be generally favourable to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy along democratic lines. They had become articulate, noisy and impatient. They have now been silenced and are incapable of jeopardizing the long range plans of the new men around Franco. The arrests coincided with the semi-clandestine appearance of a list of "opponents of the regime" divided into four categories: communists, socialists, syndicalists "of Falangist derivation," and liberals "including some monarchists."

The list was rumoured to have been compiled by *Opus Dei*, or by members of the society, since the names listed in it were of persons known to be inimical to *Opus Dei* objectives. Since then the office of *Opus Dei* in Spain has issued a denial that it has ever "utilized or circulated" such a list. The denial also says that *Opus Dei* "expressly forbids any groups or individuals to use the name of the society to further their political activities." It adds that whatever members of the organization choose to participate in politics do so only as private citizens.

Decentralisation of the government: This is known to be desired by *Opus Dei's* acknowledged political philosopher, Rafael Calvo Serer, as a fundamental step in the evolution of the regime toward the installation of an authoritarian, "non-political" monarchy. Last month a bill was approved providing for the separation of the role of Chief of State from that of Prime Minister. At present Franco holds both posts. The bill will become law when Franco judges the moment opportune.

The eruption of *Opus Dei* into public life and into the government itself perturbs various elements in the hierarchy of the Church in Spain. Recalling violent anti-clerical outbreaks in the country's past, some important prelates doubt the wisdom of associating the Church closely with the Franco regime.

The publication of Catholic Action Youth, *"Signo,"* has spoken out against the regime's current policy of arrests.

"The Communist danger," it said, "is more effectively warded off by respecting the minimum rights of individuals than by rigorous vigilance... No state claiming to act legally or with a sense of justice and in a Christian spirit can afford to disdain these rights."

Acting quickly, the authorities swooped on *"Signo,"* seized all copies containing the outburst, and opened an investigation to find out how the offending article got published without going through censorship.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations As two more Israel-chartered ships went through the Suez Canal and were banned from facilities at Egyptian ports, Egypt refused to let International Red Cross representatives see Rafi Eylon, the Israeli taken off the Birgitte Toft at Suez... The Chairman of the Komsomol Youth Organization forbade the Israel delegation to the Moscow Youth Festival to distribute a pamphlet on Israel that had been approved by the Festival committee . . . As a monument above the grave of the 58 victims of the El Al airliner shot down by Bulgarians two years ago was unveiled at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery in Tel Aviv, Israel rejected a Bulgarian proposal to help pay compensation to individuals while disclaiming responsibility the Sofia Government had earlier assumed for the tragedy. . . . The Indonesian soccer federation announced its readiness to play Israel either here or in Indonesia in the quarter-finals of the World Soccer Cup . . . Guests of the Government included a 23-man French parliamentary delegation of the Committee for a Franco-Israel Alliance led by former Algerian Governor Jacques Soustelle, a six-man Ghana trade and development mission led by Minister of Commerce and Industry Koje Botsco, and Kentucky Governor Albert G. Chandler . . . During the visit of the Syrian defence mission said to have negotiated a military agreement in Moscow, the Damascus press quoted Khrushchev as guaranteeing Syria "aid against any aggression" in connection with "Israel imperialism" . . . UNEF units were redeployed in the Gaza Strip in preparation for the departure of the Indonesian contingent.

Trials Ya'acov Heruti's application for release on bail was denied on grounds of security and his trial was adjourned until November . . . The calling of the 75th witness completed the evidence in the court-martial of 11 Border Policemen accused of the murder of villagers at Kafr Kasim in October.

Economy An end was expected to the three-month-old Ata strike as the Mapai members of the Haifa Labour Council agreed to the Histadrut Executive's taking over negotiations . . . It was announced that a budgetary surplus of IL4.7m. had been accumulated in 1956/57 . . . Bread subsidies were boosted to prevent a price rise.

Development Finance Minister Eshkol warned that a poor sale of Housing Loan bonds might slow immigration . . . Mayor Agron tabled a record IL10.2m. ordinary budget and IL13m. Development Budget for Jerusalem . . . The UNESCO-sponsored Arid Zone Research Institute began its work in Beersheba . . . The Government established a IL7m. Tourist Enterprise Development Corporation to sponsor and finance tourist industry projects . . . Direct dialling was introduced from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and Haifa.

Judaism A World Union of Jewish Studies was set up at the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem . . . Seventy Jewish scholars, educators and thinkers assembled for a Jewish Agency "Ideological Conference" . . . The Rabbi Israel Goldstein synagogue was dedicated on the Hebrew University campus in Jerusalem . . . Fifteen thousand pilgrims went up to Mt. Zion on Tisha b'Av . . . Demonstrations were held in Tel Aviv against bus traffic beginning before the end of the Sabbath.

Jewish Survival Abroad: Two Views

Non-Zionists Must Be Reached

By DR. MORTON M. BERMAN

A MEANINGFUL, creative future for the Jewish people is the concern of the Ideological Conference which opened its eight-day session at the Hebrew University yesterday. Meeting under the auspices of the Jewish Agency, it has brought together over 70 distinguished Jewish scholars, educators, political and social scientists and religious thinkers to deliberate on how such a vital future may be assured.

Despite the new pride and dignity which the creation of the Jewish State and its remarkable achievements have brought to Jews everywhere, which fills them with a sense of devotion to the State and provides a mighty stimulant to generous and often sacrificial acts, there remains in world Jewry a decided weakness which needs immeasurable strengthening, if the aim of a meaningful, creative future of Jewry is to be fulfilled: the lack of understanding of Jewish culture and of acceptance of its spiritual and moral values. Jews who are not fortified by their own culture succumb readily to assimilation, and Jewish history is full of evidence that where Judaism dies Jews disappear.

It follows, then, that the Ideological Conference must concern itself not only with consideration of the factors which can produce a bright future for our people, but with the techniques of bringing Jews to accept them as essential for the development of their personalities as wholesome, integrated individuals and as means, at the same time, for helping to preserve the integrity and the continuing life of their people. Most urgent, above all, is the need to develop a programme to reach the youth and to win them for Jewish living.

Beyond Resources

The task of carrying out such a programme has gone far beyond the resources of the separate Zionist organizations in the many lands of the Diaspora and, one is compelled to add, in many instances even far beyond the will of many of the organized Zionist groups to perform this function. It is to the credit of the Jewish Agency's limited staff that they offer selflessly whatever services they can to plan, to guide, to coordinate and to prepare materials for Jewish youth education, but the Jewish Agency requires far more help than they can get from Zionist organizations.

The only hope for preparing Jewish youth is a coordinated programme on the broadest scale which will involve all institutions, organizations, synagogues, systems of Jewish education, fraternal bodies and other groupings, whether they be Zionist or non-Zionist. The only test of whether they should be called upon to help is adherence to the aims of guaranteeing the integrity and continuity of the Jewish people and its life.

A recent Jewish Agency study of the American Jewish Community with respect to the problem of Jewish youth education reveals that the great mass of young people have no relationship whatsoever to the Zionist Movement and are reached, for Jewish purposes, in overwhelming proportion only by non-Zionists. The Jewish Agency has recognized the possibility of cooperation with the non-Zionist forces and is doing increasingly more work with them. It is hoped that the Ideological Conference will devote a large measure of its time to suggest ways in which this cooperation can be broadened.

Hebrew Key to Cultural Revival

By ABRAHAM S. KATSH

WE in America must reorient our Jewish life from a philanthropically motivated Judaism to a culturally creative and productive Judaism. We must firmly establish our own citadels of learning; our own cultural institutions.

American Jewry will be nourished and draw a good deal of its sustenance from the Hebraic Culture evolved in Israel. With the establishment of the Third Jewish Commonwealth, American Jewry has a much greater, rather than lesser hope for survival, and to this end it must intensify its Jewish educational provisions. Zionist educational leaders must change their traditional orientation and dip more into present-day Jewish culture for its inspiration, rather than only in the past.

As time passes textbooks in social science and world history will have to include the story of Israel, because it is of direct educational interest to the American student. In order to accomplish all this, we would have to write new textbooks and revise the old ones. The miracle of the birth of the new state makes it imperative to revamp our entire educational system.

Jewry as a people has been emancipated locally and universally. Jewish Culture, too, must now be "emancipated" and put on a pedestal commensurate with the status of the Jew as a human being. To accomplish this, we must undertake to establish chairs in Modern Hebrew and Jewish culture as well as courses in other phases of Jewish civilization in the colleges and universities.

The value of collegiate courses in modern Hebrew and its literature, their psychological effect is of the highest importance. It is invaluable in demonstrating to Jewish students that their heritage is recognized on a par with other cultures.

Courses in Jewish culture will also exert an influence on non-Jewish students and enable them to become acquainted with the great contribution of Judaism to Western Civilization and American democracy.

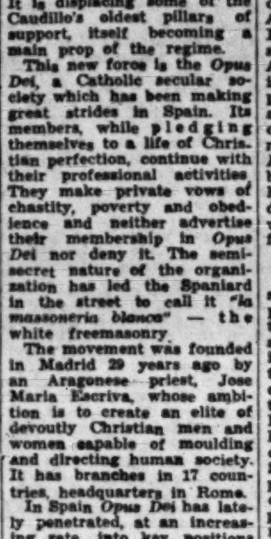
Present Handful

Only a handful of endowed Chairs of Jewish Studies in American liberal arts schools offer a variety of Jewish cultural courses — and none in Teachers' Colleges. Out of the 238 Teachers' Colleges in the U.S.A. with a combined enrolment of close to 425,000 students, only one non-sectarian Teachers' College enables a student to secure a well-rounded background in Jewish culture as an integral part of its curriculum leading to all academic degrees, undergraduate or graduate. Here we have thousands of students graduating yearly who are entrusted with the education of American youth, with no facilities at all to secure a background in an important culture that in the early stages cemented the foundations of American democracy and today is so vital in promoting human relations. In the U.S. Hebrew, however, is taught in 242 schools of higher learning as a biblical or modern tongue. Over 15,000 students are enrolled in these schools.

Courses in Hebrew and Jewish Civilization in American institutions of higher learning can become an important medium for the training of potential Jewish leadership for the Jewish community. They may find in their colleges and universities the inspiration for Jewish learning which they might otherwise have failed to obtain.

Judaism will then become meaningful and understandable to the vast majority of the American people. Only a fraction of the vast sums now sought by welfare funds for various philanthropic purposes — probably no more than $5m. — would be required to establish and endow from 50 to 100 Chairs of Hebrew learning which are bound to become spiritual citadels for the Jewish community.

ELI By Meir



"Eli says he'd like to come to an 'open streets' agreement with the Dan Bus Company."

Readers' Letters

MONEY GIFTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Hail to the Beersheba resident who refused a gift of $400 (your issue of August 1)!

Shame on the authority that brings this rare case of human dignity to court! If a few more were to reject such humiliating gifts — I should see in this the first hopeful ray for the improvement of our morale.

The resident of Beersheba should get a medal and his picture be shown at schools.

Yours, etc.
RICHARD LAUFER
Tel Aviv, August 2.

KNESSET DESIGN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Th.F.M.'s remarks on the designs for the future Knesset, in your issue of August 2, must have surprised not a few of your readers. His wholesale condemnation of and poking fun at all but one of the designs, on account of their using — perhaps not always successfully — the means and forms of modern architecture, is poor evidence of your critic's understanding of the spirit of modern architecture.

On the other hand, his calling the prize-winning design of Mr. J. Klarwein "independently original" and "courageous" and his congratulating the members of the jury on "the courage with which they selected a . . . symbol of 20th century life" is, unless meant ironically, simply absurd, considering that Mr. Klarwein's Knesset building has less in common with 20th century architecture than any other design submitted. It is an example of what one of the foremost experts on modern architecture, S. Giedion, calls "the pseudo-monumentality of our epoch" which he characterizes as follows: "The recipe is always the same: take a curtain of columns and place it before any building, no matter what its destination."

There will be many in this country and abroad who will be deeply disappointed at the jury's decision in favour of the design which is meant to produce a "monumental" and "representative" effect by using, without any functional necessity, elements borrowed from the style of another period (in the words of the jury: "The awe-inspiring effect of classical illusion in composition and architecture"), in preference to that contemporary architecture which is based on the honest and undisguised use of modern materials and techniques. By this decision, the jury has taken upon itself a grave responsibility.

Admitting that Klarwein's plan is in many details superior to the other designs and that none of these could be considered a fully satisfactory solution, it is still regrettable that the jury did not have the courage to decide on continuing the search for a design which would make the new Knesset — which will probably be the most important building to be erected in this country for many years to come — a true symbol of the spirit of our age and of the new Israel. It may not be too late for it.

Yours, etc.
"ANTI-COLUMNIST"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, August 6.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. TERENCE FOSTER, Red Hill School, East Sutton, Maidstone, Kent, England, a listener to Kol Zion Lagolah, would like pen friends from Israel.

A Judge in Jerusalem

"IT seems almost incredible," said Judge Gad Frumkin, who celebrates his 70th birthday today, "that, some 30 years ago, I used to borrow the horse of an Arab judge to ride from the Old City through open fields to a far away part of Jerusalem, where our house was being built. It was one of the first three houses of the new Rehavia quarter, the two others being those of the late Eliezer Yellin and of Daniel Auster."

That was in 1924, but *"Havatzelet"* (the "Lilly"), as that house was called, recalls memories of a much earlier period in the history of Jerusalem and the Yishuv; for this was the name of the Hebrew weekly which Israel Frumkin, the judge's father, pioneer of Hebrew journalism, had edited from 1870 to 1910 as the forum of a rising generation.

Nowhere, with the exception perhaps of Yehoshua Yellin's "Reminiscences of a Son of Jerusalem" and A. M. Lunc's "Annuals," is the story of that period more clearly reflected than in a selection of Israel Frumkin's writings published in 1954, and in his son's own autobiography, "The Way of a Judge in Jerusalem."

Hard Road

It was a hard way from the narrow lanes of the Jews' Quarter, from traditional education by *"melamdim"* and apprenticeship in the father's printing shop to the days when, after the Young Turkish revolution, Gad Frumkin resolved to become a lawyer and went to study in Constantinople. By then, he had married a daughter of Aharon Eisenberg, one of the founders of Rehovot, and the young couple's modest home in the Turkish capital became the meeting place of a small group of Palestinian students, two of whom were Izhak Ben-Zvi and David Ben-Gurion.

Those were years of great hardship, and Frumkin had to support his growing family by writing for "Hapoel Hatsair" and Yiddish newspapers. Eventually he graduated and was offered the post of legal adviser to the Turkish Marine Ministry but the outbreak of the First World War made it imperative for him to return to Jerusalem.

A new chapter began after the British conquest, with Frumkin, with his legal training and his full command of Hebrew, Turkish, Arabic and English, the obvious choice for the new judiciary. Appointed Chief Magistrate in 1918, by 1920 he had been made a Justice of the Court of Appeal which, later in the same year, became the Supreme Court. Here he found full scope for his extensive knowledge of the law in all its ramifications, and many of his judgments and dissenting opinions, e.g. on personal status and labour law, became leading precedents.



JUSTICE FRUMKIN

Colonial Prejudice

During all these years, Frumkin fought relentlessly and not without success the discrimination against "native" judges, one of the most distasteful manifestations of "colonialism." One of his last acts came during the troubled months after the U.N. vote of November 1947, when the law courts were beleaguered by hostile Arabs, and Jewish judges and advocates could not enter the precincts without endangering their lives. On purely formalistic grounds, the Chief Justice refused to accept their plea, and Frumkin, who was himself under a "death sentence" by Arab terrorists, took a firm stand against this ruling in a statement from the Bench.

It is not, however, to judicial functions alone that Judge Frumkin did — and happily still does — devote his time. The records of the Jewish Agency, the Jewish community of Jerusalem, the B'nai B'rith, and the Hebrew University bear witness to his many public activities.

Full Life

Now, in the quiet of his study, Judge Frumkin can look back on a very full life. A son of the pioneering generation, he likes to recall an episode of the peace negotiations at Versailles, when Lloyd George said to David Yellin, Meir Dizengoff and Aharon Eisenberg, who represented the Yishuv: "If you had not started the reduction of the Land of Israel many years ago, there would have been no Balfour Declaration."

H.M.

Rockefeller Grant For H.U. Librarian

Dr. C. Wormann, Director of the Jewish National and University Library and of the Hebrew University Graduate Library School, has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, in order to visit American libraries and library schools. He will study new developments in librarianship and modern teaching methods in library schools for 6 months.

This is the second time that Dr. Wormann has received such a grant. The first one was awarded him in 1951.

Yesterday's Press

Ata Polemics Continue

Mapam has always insisted, writes Al Hamishmar, the party's paper, that the Ata strike should be considered a nationwide affair and that the strikers should receive every assistance from the Histadrut; this does not mean, however, that the fight should now be taken out of their hands and be continued out of touch with the very men most affected by it. The paper expresses the hope that the Histadrut will stand adamant against "efficiency dismissals" and calls for solidarity strikes.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) stresses that the dispute might very well have been over by now had it not been allowed to become a football between Mapai groups.

Ha'aretz (non-party) hopes that the Ata management will not be satisfied with the victory of prestige that it has won by the negotiations being taken out of the hands of the Haifa Labour Council, and will insist on the Histadrut's going beyond the Namir proposals. In the paper's opinion, Mr. Moller must fight for at least a beginning in the implementation of two principles: no pay increases without higher production, and no obligation to bear the whole burden of inefficient workers.

Davar (Histadrut) notes the worrying increase of 15 per cent (IL75m.) in means of payment in less than a year and the Defence expenditure deficit of IL80m., concluding that unfortunately the burden of immigration, with its concomitant of inflated incomes without a parallel increase in output, is forcing us to violate the laws of economic logic. Low world market prices which are coercing us into a policy of export subsidies make the situation even worse, and selective credit allocations remain our only rampart against the tidal wave of inflation.

Ma'ariv states that if the Government wants citizens to subscribe to the Housing Loan it must see to it that their incomes are not wiped out by rising prices.

Hatsefe (World Misrahi) hopes that the Foreign Ministry has learned a lesson from past years and will embark on a well-planned campaign of propaganda and education about Israel policy in preparation for the coming U.N. Assembly, while Haboker (General Zionist) writes that we have been "too apologetic and too much in quest of a philanthropic solution" in our approach to the refugee question, which was created by the Arab rulers, which is being blown up out of all proportion by them, and which could be solved so easily by the settlement of the refugees in the tremendous expanses of the Arab countries. Herut appears with a blank space instead of an editorial column for the second day running.

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Band of Pioneers Founded Rishon Le Zion 75 Years Ago

New Industries Rise In Oldest Town

By Arthur Saul Super

THE 15th day of the month of Ab is one of the happy days in the Jewish calendar. It probably marked the feeling of relaxation which swept through ancient Judea in the days of the Second Temple after the three annual weeks of mourning for the national disaster — the destruction of the First Commonwealth of Israel and the Temple at Jerusalem — came to an end.

We are told tnat on the full moon of Ab the maidens of Jerusalem, rich and poor, used to go out dressed in white into the vineyards to dance with the young men and ask them to make their choice of a partner in life. The beautiful girls had little to do except let their charms work for them; the noble-born maidens would urge the young men to note that purity of lineage was the best guarantee of a nappy choice of a life's partner; while the poorly endowed physically would quote Scripture to the effect that "Grace is fleeting and beauty vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord is the one to be praised."

It was on this joyous date, therefore, exactly 75 years ago next Monday, that a band of pioneers took over a stretch of land in the lowlands of Judah a few kilometres from the sea and founded the colony Rishon LeZion. The families which ventured were all members of the Zionist action body known as *Bilu*. The land they purchased covered 3,600 dunams and on it they began to farm.

The early struggles of the *Bilu* are woven into the general history of the evolution of the Yishuv and later the State of Israel. They had their difficulties with the Turks, they had their struggles and conflicts over Jewish labour, they were aided by Baron Edmond de Rothschild and in the end they won through to the status of a colony, a parish council, a Local Council and finally a municipality.

Today Rishon LeZion is a rapidly growing town of 26,000 inhabitants covering an administrative area of 45,000 dunams. Of these, some 18,000 dunams are sand dunes, 6,000 of which the colony received long ago as a gift from the Turks, later confirmed by the British administration, and 12,000 from the Jewish National Fund, the Palestine Land Development Corporation and the Israel Government.

Some indication of the history of Rishon's development may be found in the number of ideas, institutions and organizations which this proud centre in Israel pioneered. Most important in its effects on the whole history of Jewish colonization was the fact that it was one of Rishon's first settlers, Yosef Fineberg, who actually won over Baron Edmond de Rothschild in 1882 in favour of colonization work in Israel — a feat which he achieved when he was sent as the first emissary of the new-born colonization movement to Paris in that year. The first fruits of this was, as is well-known, the establishment of the first co-operative in Israel, the great wine undertaking and cellars at Rishon.

In 1889 the name and idea of *Keren Kayemet LeIsrael* (the Jewish National Fund) originated in Rishon when a fund was created under that name for "the purchase of land and settlement of Jews thereon." It was several years later that the idea was taken up at a Zionist Congress.

Israel Belkind, a Rishon pioneer, invented the Israel flag almost as we have it today. The occasion was the visit of Baron Edmond de Rothschild to the colony in 1887. The banner consisted of blue and white vertical stripes with a star in the centre. It was sewn from a *tallit* or praying shawl by Sara Avramovitch.

In 1890 the need for text books in Hebrew, with which to educate the children, was recognised and the first of these essential educational aids were produced by David Yudelovitch. By 1892 we find that it was at Rishon that the first Hebrew Teachers' Association was set up. In 1889 the first Beit Ha'am, or communal centre, in Israel was built. Still standing today it has been refurbished and redecorated and now bears the names of Edmond and Adelaide de Rothschild. In 1898 the first Hebrew kindergarten in the world — Rishonites claim in the history of the world — was established there. In 1896 the first Hebrew orchestra came into being in the colony.

Other interesting pioneering facets of Rishon's history are that David Ben-Gurion worked as a young man in the wine vats there exactly 50 years ago and that Rishon's sons founded the following kibbutzim, dotted over the map of Israel: Ein Gev, Shaar Hagolan, Ein Dor, Ein Hanatziv, Netzer, Hatzor, Negba, Nirim and Revivim. It is also interesting to note that the "*Hatikva*" was written at Rishon LeZion by Naftali Imber in the year 1884.

So much for history. What of Rishon today? The municipality is making extensive plans for future development. The township already has a mixed industrial and agricultural economy. The rich fields around the town support an extensive farming population with citrus bulking large among the crops raised. There are, of course, the famous vineries and cellars which take care of the grape crops for the south as their counterpart at Zichron Ya'acov does for the north. There is the Nesher brewery, silicate brick factories, Okava razor blades, Ben-Gal radios, the Gavish glass factory, Tavlin soaps and oils, Matzot Rishon LeZion and the Titanic, one of the largest garages in Israel. There is the Gamish rubber goods factory, Bitzur chairs and Tzeev pipes. There is also the famous vegetarian institute of Michael Goren.

Rishon LeZion, like most of Israel's towns, is now deeply involved in the absorption of the new waves of immigration coming from Europe and Egypt. It is liquidating its *ma'bara* and erecting permanent houses for newcomers at the same time. Present plans provide for 1,500 bungalows of the California type for new immigrants with 100 newcomers working on the building. The plan is to absorb some 2,000 families, or 9,000 people. In order to provide employment, a programme of industrial expansion of all kinds is under way and Rishon is carrying out intensive lobbying among the economic ministers to give the necessary assistance and facilities.

The sand dunes belonging to the city are being developed as a residential and an industrial zone. This will help disperse the population and at the same time release good agricultural soil for farming. The industrial zone will have factory buildings for lease for new industries coming in to the town. Rishon also has a beautiful stretch of sea coast in its administrative area and one of the plans proposed for this jubilee year is to build a six-kilometre highway to the sea to develop a beach and so attract the crowds from Tel Aviv.

It will also be remembered that within the boundaries of Rishon are the large national veterinary institute where serum against rabies is prepared; the Agricultural Research Institute; and the Exhibition grounds at Beit Dagon.

The town is growing but has quite a way to go before it becomes prosperous. It exhibits all the problems of Israel's development under the impact of a flood of immigration. But the combination of agriculture, industry and the zeal and inventiveness of the local authorities indicate that the next generation, which should bring Rishon to its centenary, will also lead it to a solidly based and stable economic prosperity.



Workers at the Rishon Wine Cellars 50 years ago. In the centre (marked "x") is David Ben-Gurion.



Rishon Le Zion today

PAINS OF ADJUSTMENT—1957

By Gerda Luft

THERE is a "temporary housing quarter" — we do not use the word *ma'bara* any longer — near Tel Aviv. It looks very different from the ramshackle clusters of patched huts which we still find all over the country, relics of the years of mass immigration at the beginning of the fifties. The huts this time are of asbestos — "*asbeston*," a new word in the vocabulary of the Jewish Agency staff — and contain two rooms, a tiny kitchen and shower-room — indeed a vast improvement on the aluminium huts or the wooden shacks which had to serve as shelter to new immigrants some years ago.

An "asbeston" may well give service for some ten years; if it is set up well it will be dry in winter and not too hot in summer. The huts, many of which have indoor sanitary facilities, are set up in rows in orderly fashion on a site which has been carefully levelled out of the dunes. There are heaps of stones in the streets, for some sort of paving is to be done before the rains set in. Every hut has its water meter outside, a sign that the Jewish Agency is conscious that friction between the tenants must be avoided.

For the Israeli who has seen the reception camps, this house looks fairly satisfactory. But to the new arrival it means a severe shock in most cases, and the reason becomes strikingly clear when you visit some of the houses. They are usually crammed full with furniture, books, cooking utensils, sometimes a piano, often a sewing machine, all cherished odds and ends that were carefully packed when a typically middle-class existence was broken up suddenly. The number and size of the packing cases are appalling.

Oriental Jews often used to kiss the soil of the Holy Land when they first got here, for they believed that their Messianic hope had come true; but when they were transferred to a settlement in the Jerusalem hills or in Lachish they were often unable to think that they could ever live there, even though for many of them Israel conditions meant a higher standard of living. Even today, after long experience and some research, we do not know yet what this shock upon arrival did to immigrants from Moslem countries; but we can observe accurately what it does to immigrants from European countries.

Select 'Few'

For the "selected few" top experts who get a room in a hostel or in a hotel, who have friends and see that they will get jobs quickly the shock is considerably cushioned, although even they go through a difficult period of adaptation. It is harder for the craftsman or the skilled factory worker who is transferred straight to Kiryat Gat or Ashdot Yam. We remember when Kiryat Gat was no more than a wooden hut and a set of blueprints and we are filled with wonder when we visit it today, but for the immigrant it is only a hot, dusty, unfamiliar place where living conditions are difficult, and the descriptions of how much better things will look in a few years do not appear very convincing to him. When he was told that he was going to a "town," he didn't picture a struggling frontier place.

Moreover, our development dreams do not catch the fancy of the average newcomer. Zionists among them are few and far between, and official declarations are viewed with distrust by newcomers from European countries. What is more, for many of the European immigrants in contrast to those from Moslem countries the transfer to Israel means a lower standard of living, at least in the beginning. The skilled worker — not to mention the first-class expert — got a far higher salary in relation to the unskilled labourer in his country of origin than he does here; his social prestige was higher too; and with every transport that arrives the competition gets more formidable.

The way in which immigrants are received and in which their numerous demands are met is therefore of primary importance. The job of the small absorption official who sits in his tiny office in one of the new immigrant quarters and gives advice and assistance is frighteningly difficult, and high Agency officials admit that they are unable to find enough people with the necessary qualities. The pay is not too attractive, working hours are long, the criticism of the immigrants often outweighs their appreciation of what is done for them. The position is relatively easy when funds for grants and loans are plentiful and openings for jobs numerous, but it becomes precarious every time funds dwindle or labour exchanges are choked. Since the official does not have the authority to decide everything on the spot and certain decisions have to be transferred to his superiors, tact and patience are required in addition to resourcefulness.

Even to the fortunate newcomer who gets a real flat a few weeks after arrival things often look a little hectic. The plaster on the walls is still wet and the din of building tools can still be heard next door. While the flat may be spotless and furnished with possessions fashioned for another climate and another way of life, but soon after the first greetings have been exchanged conversation turns to the cruel fate which shattered an apparently secure existence without warning, to difficulties of adjustment, to fears of being unable to earn.

The newcomer may be comforted at times by what he sees among the neighbours. He may run across acquaintances who came to Israel six or seven years ago, who lived in several *ma'barot* and in densely crowded, dismal quarters, but now proudly point to a three-room flat with refrigerator and radio. If relations develop satisfactorily the "old timer" from Iraq will show his Hungarian neighbour how to shop and to keep his rooms cool, and the children, who already play together in the yard, will become friends. The majority of the immigrants will stress that they came for the sake of the children.

This is the fourth of a series of articles. The first three appeared on August 1, 2 and 7.

Report from Algeria

What Price Independence?

By Maurice Carr

AFTER touring up and down Algeria — with a group of foreign journalists, among them (from East to West) a Japanese, a Chinaman, an Indian, an Italian, a Swiss, a German, a Luxembourger, a Dutchman — I was able to discern, through the haze of uncertainty which hangs over the country, two certainties.

The first certainty is that the nationalist revolt would collapse, indeed it would long since have flickered out, but for the support — the active aid or the moral sympathy — which it receives from neighbouring Tunisia and Morocco, from Egypt, from Afro-Asian lands, from Soviet Russia, from China, from the U.S.

The revolt is sustained by Communists who hope to outflank Western Europe from the south, by liberals who are honestly dedicated to the cause of the underdog, by fatalists who believe in the irreversible historical tides of neo-nationalism, by old-new Nazis who seek revenge on France, by American and German capitalists who aspire to a place in the African sun, and by international oil-men who are anxious alike to combat colonialism and to exploit the oil deposits which have lately been discovered in the Algerian Sahara and which are described by technicians as being at least as rich as those of Venezuela.

The second certainty is that if the nationalist rebellion succeeds in its proclaimed objective — early establishment of an independent Algerian State — then this country will be plunged into chaos, and not all the combined efforts of its would-be friends will be able to save the population from disaster, internecine warfare, famine, and utter pauperization.

To avoid confusion, a distinction has to be drawn at this point between independence and home rule. M. Robert Lacoste, the French Minister in Algeria, told us that France is ready to concede home rule, but not independence, is willing "here and now" to grant Algeria internal autonomy, with a parliament and a government of its own, provided that France remains responsible for the country's security and external diplomacy. The F.L.N. (National Liberation Front) rebel leaders, however, are demanding absolute sovereignty.

What would happen if the F.L.N. chieftains were to have their way, if France were to sever her ties with Algeria and withdraw her armed forces? The minority community of 1.2m. Algerians of European stock, with 130,000 Jews, would have to be evacuated as well; they simply could not be left, would not permit themselves to be abandoned, to the mercy of the victorious extremist F.L.N. elements holding sway over the majority community of more than 8m. Moslems.

At the same time, 400,000 Algerian workers in metropolitan France, deprived of French citizenship, would of course be repatriated to Algeria. That would signify instant starvation for 400,000 Algerian families — up to 2m. women, children and old men — who at present are able to keep body and soul together thanks only to the monthly remittances which they receive from husbands, fathers and sons gainfully employed in France.

True, the 19,400 Algerian farms now run by settlers of European stock could be redistributed among the Moslems. The total agricultural output of the country, however, is so low—Algeria is largely a land of vast mountainous wildernesses and burning sandy deserts—that it is at best able to provide a meagre living for 3,000,000 people.

So, with the French gone, 8m. Algerian Moslems would soon find themselves destitute. Those who now subsist on the earnings of their breadwinners in metropolitan France; by the State allowances doled out to large, needy families; by the pensions paid to the tens of thousands of Moslem ex-servicemen; by their labour for, and their trade with the European community — all of them would be reduced to beggary.

What, it may be asked, have the French been doing in Algeria since 1830 to bring the country to such a pass? Among other things, they introduced modern hygiene and caused the land to become overpopulated. In bygone times the ranks were thinned by recurrent epidemics of the black plague, cholera, typhus, by endemic diseases as well as by tribal warfare. In the first half of the 19th century the inhabitants numbered a mere 2m.; they could grow enough food to keep themselves. But since then the Moslem population has more than quadrupled, and, at the present rate of excess of births over deaths, Algeria will have 20m. inhabitants by 1980.

The upset brought about by the impact of new medicines on an archaic society has been well described by the French ethnologist, Mme. Germaine Tillion, whose book "*L'Algerie en 1957*" (Les Editions de Minuit, Paris) is one of the most penetrating studies yet produced on the epic subject of relations between developed and underdeveloped countries.

Before the last World War, Mme. Tillion went to live with the primitive Berbers in the remote Aures mountains of Algeria. She found a people whom progress had passed by, but who were happy in their prehistoric way of life. Then well-intentioned French medical teams descended on the area with D.D.T. and antibiotics. At once the mortality rate dropped, while babies kept arriving as fast as ever. There were too many mouths to feed. Hunger and want stalked the region, where, as it happens, the insurrection had its beginnings in November, 1954.

Underlying the political questions, the basic problem in Algeria is to make the land viable — to fructify the soil as far as possible, to tap its oil and other mineral resources, to conclude the industrial revolution which has already been initiated, and to emancipate the people in the sense that they may be skilful enough to run a modern land and free enough to enjoy all its benefits. Today, 1.2m. European and 1.2m. Moslem Algerians live their lives in 20th-century style, while 7m. Moslem Algerians — if not more, for the census statistics are probably incomplete — conform to the living pattern of their mediaeval or prehistoric forbears, with the added irritant of jealousy and contempt to mar coexistence between the two contrasting economic sectors.

There is no facile way out of the Algerian conflict, which on the part of the Moslem masses is an outburst of impatience, provoked to some extent by the short-sightedness of the more selfish elements among the European settlers, who repeatedly have blocked the enlightened reforms elaborated by successive Governments in Paris.

In both camps there are extremists who, in their opposed ways, are equally ready to bring calamity on Algeria.

This is the first of a series of "Reports from Algeria."

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DEPARTURES: AUGUST 11 — AUGUST 16, 1957

FROM TEL AVIV AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Aug. 11	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	10.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
MON. Aug. 12	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	10.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	10.30	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	18.00	EL AL	Rome
TUES. Aug. 13	02.20	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	07.45	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	[illegible]	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	13.20	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Aug. 14	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Brussels, London, New York
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	11.00	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THUR. Aug. 15	00.25	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	08.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	11.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	13.06	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	16.25	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	18.00	EL AL	Rome
FRI. Aug 16	08.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	10.30	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	14.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	19.45	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. Aug. 14	10.30	CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	10.30	CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

TUESDAY	August 13	s.s. ARTSA	Larnaca, Genoa
TUESDAY	August 13	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
THURSDAY	August 15	s.s. MARMARA	Iskandrun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
FRIDAY	August 16	s.s. HERZL	Naples, Marseilles

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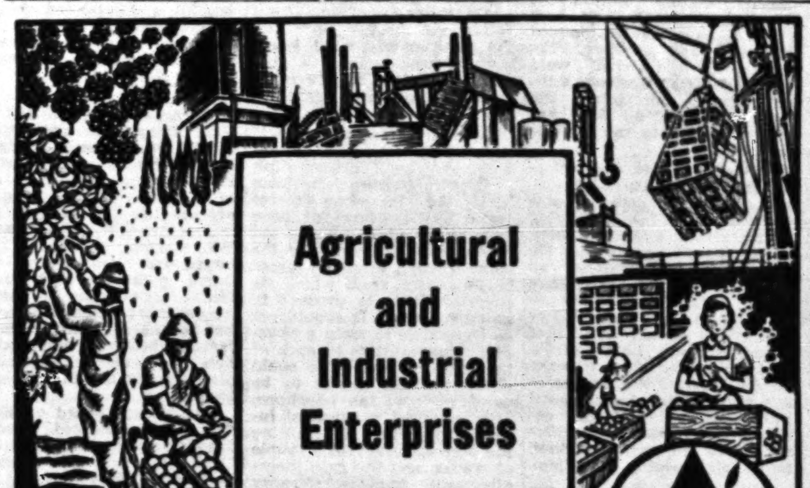
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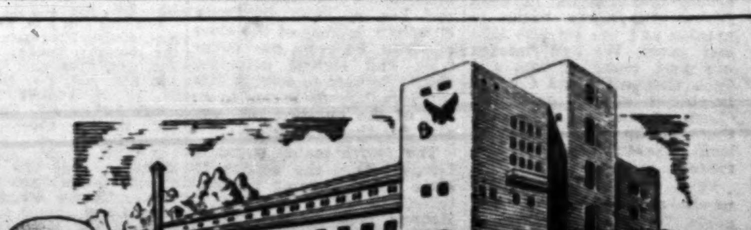
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By Lutz Wolff

THERE is a wave of prosperity in Cuba, and Havana is a boom town these days despite the raids of revolutionaries whose activities are confined mostly to Eastern Cuba. Cuba's chief industry is cane sugar: some eight million tons are produced annually and the price goes up and up. All the world buys Cuban leaf tobacco, Bacardi makes more rum than ever, American tourists come in by the shiploads to have fun and to gamble and the dollar rolls in.

Havana overflows with tourist attractions. Be it high-life or low-life, the smart set at the Yacht Club or the beat of Bongo drums and brown-skinned girls at the "Sierra," it's all there ready to receive you with open arms. If there are restrictions of any kind, the visitor will never know. The town is wide open. You can have it gay and rowdy in Honkytonks, gin mills and fancy houses, or more dignified and luxurious at the Hotel Nacional, where you may gamble in the Casino, swim in the pool, or see an elaborate floor show while having a seven-course dinner. There are carnival fiestas and night clubs, elegant restaurants and gambling joints, race tracks and pornographic movies, but there are also good schools and Universities, concerts and art exhibitions, and museums and outstanding libraries.

In what is practically an ideal climate (average temperatures January 72.7 F., Summer 79.3 F.) you may go all out for big-game fishing, go hunting, boating or swimming, or play golf and tennis. There is horse racing and there are dog races; there are polo matches and a *jai alai* game is on every day. This Basque game of handball is said to be the fastest game in the world, but if it is not fast enough for you, try the crap game at the Tropicana Casino. The weather won't worry you, it's air-conditioned, and you'll be surprised at the speed your money travels.

• • •

WE had arrived in Havana that morning after a long voyage across the Atlantic. Our ship, a cargo vessel flying the Israel flag, was moored alongside the quay not far from grim old Morro Castle. Across the channel, under a pale blue tropical sky, Havana looked beautiful and inviting. The formalities of arrival were done, the ship's business with our agents completed, the crew paid, and all were impatient to get to the promising shore.

A visitor came and offered to take us around to see the sights. He said he was thrilled to see the Israel flag flying astern, and he wanted to do something for us. He had some gold watches on hand and — if we'd take them in lots of twenty — he'd let us have them below cost. "You should know that I am a heavy buyer of Israel Bonds," he added to make us feel better. We expressed our appreciation for his bond purchases, regretfully declined the watch deal, but said that we were delighted to go sight-seeing with him.

We crossed over on one of the little ferryboats and dropped in to the *"El Templete"* on the waterfront for a drink. The open-air sidewalk tables were crowded with American tourists, a guitar player in a corner was playing a haunting melody called *"Seis Perlas Cubanas,"* across the channel in Casa Blanca the lights began to twinkle and the air was mild and sweet. We had finished our first round of rum and Coca Cola when the Captain pointed to one of the tables: "Look at that old man over there smiling to himself, he looks like 'Schnozzola' Durante!"

"You will laugh," said our newly-acquired friend and guide, "it is Jimmy Durante and he's got a very good reason to look happy. He had a streak of luck in the Casino Nacional last night and cleaned up $26,000 in the crap game." $26,000! We stared at him with fascination.

The guitar player had finished his song. Jimmy Durante paid his bill and went out, still smiling dreamily. As he passed the guitar player he dropped a quarter on his plate. Easy come, easy go.

Our friend began planning the evening: "If you want to eat *kasher*, we'll go to Moishe Pipik's restaurant on Acosta Street." We shook our heads. "Oh, never mind then, we'll have a drink at 'Sloppy Joe's' and cocktails at the 'Floridita' where the idle and the rich have their aperitifs. Hemingway's got a special place at the bar there. That's where he does his serious drinking. One of their cocktails is named after him," he rattled on.

• • •

THEY were lined up two deep at the Floridita Bar. The men, a little too elegant in silk suits; the women in mink capes and diamonds to keep them warm. We ordered Daiquiri cocktails, a speciality of the house. They really are something and this is how they do them: Toss two ounces of Bacardi into a cocktail shaker, add one teaspoon each of finely granulated sugar and Maraschino, squeeze in the juice of half a lemon, toss in finely shaved ice until the shaker is nearly full, shake well and strain into chilled glasses. I had three of them and felt like climbing up the chandelier.

We had dinner at the "La Zaragozana" where it says on the menu: "The fish we serve today slept in the ocean last night." I don't know how and where the fish slept, but they tasted good. If you happen to be there try their "Paella Valenciana," a superlative dish of chicken and rice, with pieces of Moro crab, lobster and shrimp thrown in. With a "Sorpresa Zaragozana" to top it off and a little wine to wash it down, the bill came to $30 for the three of us. Reasonable enough as Havana prices go.

To see the show at the Tropicana Night Club and to have a fling at the gambling casino there, seems to be standard procedure for the visitor to Havana. It is really magnificently set in the midst of a tropical garden with palm trees, flowers, coloured lights and marble statues around a fountain and its modern gambling casino on one side. The show is somewhat overwhelming and super-colossal in a Hollywood way, with chorus girls by the dozen popping out from everywhere around you, and the orchestra and the Mambo dancers making ear-splitting noises.

In the flower-scented air and with all those Daiquiris in us we felt like floating on a cloud. We had a little luck in the casino at the roulette table and kept on going. To the drum dance at the "Sierra," to the "Blue Moon" and the "Mambo Club," to smoky joints in Chinatown and to "Cuka's" on the waterfront until in the early hours of the morning even Havana was closing up. We made for the ferry landing on Caballeria Pier, ready to call it a night and to turn in, the drum beats of Afro-Cuban music still in our ears.

One of our crew, a young Israel engineer was there, gloriously drunk and happy. He had a girl in tow and they were singing *"Seis Perlas Cubanas."* She was very pretty and very black. There is no colour bar in Cuba.

Lady Luck is Lethal in Australia

SYDNEY (NANA).— Four winners of major lotteries drawn in Australia have died within a few weeks of each other in dramatic circumstances and a win is now being called "the Kiss of Death," to the dismay of promoters.

The latest victim of the strange sequence was Herbert Chun, of Mudgee, New South Wales, who had won £70,000. He died of heart failure in an ambulance.

Earlier, William ("Mert the Sport") Lane, winner of £250,000, died in six weeks of cancer. The money he won had vanished.

Arthur Dyer, retired, of Kingsford, Sydney, won £20,000 and when walking home three weeks later was knocked down by a car and killed.

Harold Richards, plumber, of Balgowlah, Sydney, won £100,000 and moved into a new home. He died suddenly four months later.

Another lottery winner who met trouble of a different sort was John Archer, 75, colour sergeant in the Salvation Army. He won a £25,000 ticket with his wife, and was then suspended for three months by the army. As a result he suffered a stroke, and is still bedridden.

Big lottery wins have been followed by trouble of some kind for many prize winners.

Annie Harris, 80, won £20,000. On the day of the draw she was found dead at her home.

James Cooper, a retired rigger, shot a Sydney policeman after winning £25,000. At the trial it was stated that he was suffering from delusions after his win. The jury found him guilty but insane.

Walter Westerer, 75, never knew his luck. The "Kiss of Death" met him first. He died from attack the day before his ticket won the first prize.

Prices of Paintings Soar On London, Paris Markets

By BERNARD KAPLAN

PARIS (NANA). — A FURIOUS new bout of artistic inflation has suddenly sent prices of paintings to astronomical heights — after everyone said they were already sky high.

The sort of people who attend the top art auctions and bid seriously on Renoirs, Goyas and Rembrandts are still waiting for the ringing in their ears to stop following a recent series of sales in Paris and London which have broken all records for fast and feverish bidding. It has become almost commonplace in the past few months for paintings by masters and even lesser artists to be sold for more than double their previous high.

Whopping Cheque

The most stunning instance of this was the recent offering here of a Gauguin still life which went to a Greek-American shipping tycoon for $290,000, plus $45,000 in commissions. The painting, part of the collection of the late Mrs. Margaret Biddle, had been purchased by her only three years ago for less than $75,000, a profit of well over $200,000 in little more than a matter of months on a work that is not even one of Gauguin's best.

"The sale of the Gauguin revolutionised the current art market," a well-known Paris dealer declared. "It proved completely wrong the experts who said prices had reached a peak level, that if they went higher, nobody would buy. From now on, no one will dare talk of peaks. Values are simply going to keep going up because the Masters seem to most rich persons to be the only really safe financial investment they can make these days."

The threat of serious new inflation is sending continental millionaires to the art galleries in droves. This is especially true in France where there is a widespread fear the franc is shortly to be devalued. Good paintings strike a lot of persons as being, if not more stable than gold, at least more negotiable, but one dealer commented:

"Collectors are paying prices that they may not be able to match later, if the fashion changes. The art-buying public is notoriously fickle. If the taste swings away from the 19th-century French men, there are a lot of people who are going to be badly burned."

But many, possibly most, experts scoff at this notion. No school of art, they say, has a deeper basis of popularity than that of Renoir, Cezanne and their contemporaries. They bring the highest prices because they give the customer what he wants — paintings which are pleasurable and easily understood, yet, at the same time, indisputably great art. Nothing, they insist, will alter that.

JIMMY STEWART AS REAL AIR GENERAL

WASHINGTON (NANA).— Film star Jimmy Stewart and ten other U.S. Air Force reservists are learning anew that it seldom pays to tangle with a woman. Stewart and his colleagues have been recommended for promotion to General in the Air Force Reserve, but while such nominations usually sail through to approval in a few days, this batch has been gathering dust since February 25 because of the opposition of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.), Lieutenant-Colonel in the women's Air Force Reserve, who argues that most of these nominees are "political generalships," since most of them have failed to get in the required 15-day active duty every year.

Stewart won a Distinguished Flying Cross and several Bronze Stars for combat duty in the European Theatre of Operations in World War Two, when he rose to the rank of Colonel.

Round the Exhibitions

Gat Shows Much Promise

AT the beginning of this year, Haifa-born Moshe Gat was awarded an Edward A. Norman scholarship through the America-Israel Cultural Foundation for study abroad and prior to his departure in October, he is showing a collection of his works at the Tel Aviv Museum.

Most of the oils, drawings and woodcuts have been exhibited previously but they are well worth restudying for this 21-year old artist not only has great natural gifts for pictorial expression, he has a graphic intensity that gives his works an unusually arresting quality.

Gat is a realist who tries for direct communication with the viewer. His subjects are either people at work or studies of just people and there is an under-current of social consciousness, even of social protest, in almost all his works which, too, mostly have a brooding, melancholy atmosphere. Even his "Self Portrait," against a background of tenement houses, is that of an "angry young man."

Gat's workmanship is meticulous and marked by close observation. At present he is no colourist — his colour schemes are either drab or cold and subdued — but he is clearly not interested in the delights of paint as such but uses it to press home his message. He wants to study fresco and mural painting and it is not surprising that he should have wished to work with Rivera or another of the "mural propagandists." As it is, the America-Israel Cultural Foundation has arranged for him to go to Mexico to work with Siqueiros and *en route* he plans to spend some time in Europe, visiting Italy to see the Giotto's and Della Francesca's and the paintings of the contemporary social-realist, Guttoso. It will be interesting to watch the development of this very gifted young artist.



GAT: Head of a boy

Leo Roth

ALSO on view at the Tel Aviv Museum is a first one-man show by Leo Roth, whose work is known from collective exhibitions and who has been a member of Kibbutz Afikim for some 24 years.

Roth shows 26 oils, mostly illustrative of scenes from the Bible or of subjects of kibbutz life. The spirit of much of the work is dramatic, even melodramatic, with striking contrasts of light and shade, bold, vigorous forms and strong, unsubtle colour. He seeks to combine great plasticity — all the swelling forms of his figures are emphasized — with a decorative effect and most of the paintings have obviously been executed for the decoration of halls or large rooms and for view from a distance.

Roth has much feeling for design and the component parts of his pictures are generally very well organized, as in the effective "Jacob wrestling with the Angel" and "Potifar's Wife" and the many-figured group of musicians with masks ("Disguise"). At his best, as in the very simple but powerful "Shepherd," a solitary figure with sheep and lambs against a quiet background, his work not only makes immediate impact, it is also atmospheric; but occasionally his over-strong simplifications tend to make his paintings too poster-like.

S.W.

Fabulous Yemenite Folk Art

THE selection of Yemenite Folk Art now on display at the Bezalel Museum is an "old" collection. Most of it was brought together by the German ethnologist, Dr. Carl Rathjens, who visited Yemen in the 'thirties. Zalman Schocken acquired the best of the lot and gave it to the Bezalel Museum as a permanent loan. With the help of Professor Goitein and the Museum's Yemenite experts, augmented by fine objects from private collections and possessions of the museum bought by the "Kramarski Fund," an exhibition has been created which will be of absorbing interest to the many lovers of Yemenite art in Israel.

These Yemenite textiles, potteries and jewellery were collected just before the Jews of the Yemen came in intense contact with Israel's civilization. Thus one is able to compare the "real thing" with the derivations that we are used to calling "Yemenite" here. Only the basket work, so it seems, has survived unspoiled. The embroidery has sadly degenerated, and the filigree ornaments that we call "Yemenite" are a far cry from the archaic treasures which the Yemenite silversmiths created in the old country. The art of chiselling magnificent stone vessels, reminiscent of the basalt basins found by Perrot near Beersheba, seems to be completely lost.

The exhibition is extremely well presented and accompanied by photographs of which the "Yemenite Heads" by Alexander Ganan are the most impressive. The most enchanting object, to my mind, is the "Yemenite Hoard," a stone kettle, filled with a profusion of truly fairytale jewellery.

This exhibition will be a rendez-vous for the "Magic Carpeteers", the people who were privileged to take part in that unforgettable operation that enriched Israel with one of its most lovable groups.

Th.F.M.

Radio Review

Spreading the Reporters

"RADIO Newsreel," which long ago became a fixed institution, is shortly to increase its output from four programmes a week to five. Over the years this feature has developed successfully, despite a lack of wide possibilities, and has produced a consistently high standard of work. Inevitably under the circumstances, not all programmes are of equal level (some get bogged down on the government-official level) but by and large they give the background to the main news stories and developments.

Inside the country itself there is some room for development. The telephone link — its potentialities have been illustrated in some pieces from Eilat — has not been fully exploited. At present the Newsreel is hampered by the concentration of all its forces in Jerusalem, from which its reporters have to proceed to any given point. It should not be impossible to train a newsreel representative in each of the main regions who could phone through stories to be recorded from the telephone. This requires a minimal initial expenditure in training the correspondent for a couple of weeks, and the gain thereafter will immensely repay the outlay.

A constant and more formidable problem is the establishment of a network of foreign correspondents. It is encouraging to learn that Ari Avner is to serve as New York correspondent, thus filling a serious gap. It is most unfortunate that Radio Newsreel has no man in Paris, especially in view of the close relations between our countries, and serious attention should be paid to solving this problem. Moscow seems to be out of the question, at any rate for the present.

The fourth main capital is London; here the gap is to some extent covered by contributions from the B.B.C. Hebrew programmes. These have added interest and variety to the broadcasts but suffer from the disadvantage that they are produced by an official British mouthpiece and cannot therefore hope to attain any real independence. There is still room for someone in London to comment on political and diplomatic developments etc., which could be supplemented by the excellent colour pieces received from the B.B.C. Reports occasionally turn up from other quarters (e.g. last week's item from Holland on the marching) but this is largely a matter of chance.

Representation from other countries is highly desirable but not absolutely necessary.

Delightful Show

THE first instalment of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell" from "Man and Superman" was sheer delight. Shaw's brand of Creative Evolution is currently out of fashion but that cannot obscure the brilliance of the talk — the flashing epigrams, the startling paradoxes, the impressive wisdom and the broad humour. Hell, says Shaw, is for the hedonist; heaven for the philosopher — but he takes literature's most famous hedonist and makes him show up and abandon pleasure for the life of contemplation.

The excerpt heard on Sunday night contained some of Shaw's most famous remarks: "Hell is full of musical amateurs. Music is the brandy of the damned"; "Hell is the home of the seven deadly virtues"; "Englishmen are free to do whatever the government and public opinion allow them." Shaw is at his most mature and it is hard to realize that this masterpiece was written comparatively early in his career — a considerable time before "Back to Methuselah" developed the philosophical aspects.

The rendering was by the same Chamber Theatre company which has been presenting this scene on the stage. Hannah Meron made an excellent Anna. The three men — Yosef Yadin, Zalman Leviush and Gershon Plotkin — were well cast and persuasive, but there was too great a similarity between their voice quality — this may have been irrelevant on the stage but on the radio the result was a certain lack of variety and a blurring of the differences between the male characters.

"PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Personal Opinion" by Uri Kesari (Sun. at 9.12); The essays and letters of André Maurois and Anatole France (Sun. at 10); "Conducted by Toscanini" (Mon. at 6; second wavelength); Talk on the United European Market (Mon. at 7.40); Shostakovitch's "Hebrew Songs" (Mon. at 7.55); "Saul King of Israel" by Max Brod and Shin Shalom (Mon. at 9.30); The Congress for Jewish Studies (Tues. at 7.50); Neapolitan songs (Tues. at 8.25); The poetry of H. Leivick (Tues. at 10.)

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 349, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: Today: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 2.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): **Today:** 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00, 11.05 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 & 11.05 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. Light Music. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.45 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Lunchtime Music: Hebrew Songs (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Light Music. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish and a light music programme. 5.05 Kabbalat Shabbat. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Songs. 7.45 Light Music. 8.15 "In the Arab World." 8.25 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 9.15 Evening Concert: Weber: "Euryanthe" Overture, played by a Symphony Orchestra conducted by Jonel Perlea; Mozart: Sinfonia Concertante in E-flat-major, for Wind-Instruments, and Orchestra, K. 297, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Charles Munch; Schoenberg: "Verklarte Nacht," op. 4, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki. 10.30 Quiet Music. 11.05 Readings in "Ethics of the Fathers." 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies with Liberace (Piano) and Elsasser (Organ). 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Debussy: Pieces en Concerto for Cello and Orchestra (Soloist: Pierre Fournier); Honegger: Concerto da Camera. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Songs of the Nations. 11.30 "Curtain Up" — "Michael." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Light Music by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 3.15 Cantoral Recordings. 3.45 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Opera: Puccini: "Turandot" — Act Two (Conductor: Franco Ghione). 5.10 "Art and Culture." 5.30 Songs for Sabbath. 5.45 Science Studio. Abstract Art — Pure Form. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 From Adam On — Programme edited by Hanna Ben-Arie. 8.05 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra; Conductor: Georg Singer; Soloist: Ethel Sussmann (Soprano): Kaminsky: Legend and Dance; P. Ben-Haim: Three Songs without Words; G. Singer: Sinfonietta for Chamber Orchestra. 8.40 Story of the Week. 8.55 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu, Chap. 44. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Hamavdil and Melave Malka." 10.00 Chamber Music: Recordings from the Chamber Music Symposium at Zichron Ya'acov. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 469, 292.7 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 42.9 and 469 M.): **Today:** 5.45 Programme for Yemenites. 6.00 Classical Request Programme: Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique, op. 14 (Conductor: Pierre Monteux). 7.00 Hebrew-Yiddish Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Mograbit. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Hebrew-Ladino Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 News in Polish. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 7.00 News Headlines. 7.01 Yiddish News. 7.06 Hebrew transmission "For Sabbath Eve" 7.20 Sabbath Programme. 7.30 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.00 News Headlines. 7.01 Yiddish News. 7.06 Yiddish transmission, Melave Malka. 7.20 A visit to Neurim, the youth immigration centre at Kfar Vitkin. 7.30 News.

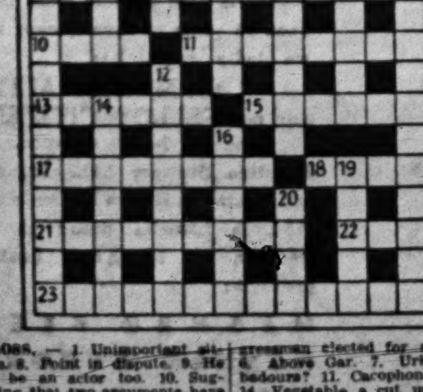
Programme for the U.K.: Today: Midnight: News. 00.10 "Ask the Expert." 00.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** Midnight News. Programme Highlights. 00.10 "This Also Happened." 00.15 A visit to Neurim, the youth immigration centre at Kfar Vitkin. 00.30 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (42.8, 216, 226 & 255 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mendelssohn and Paul Ben-Haim. 8.25 Ballet Music: "The Wondershop" by Rossini-Respighi. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Cuckoo Calls." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Nations' Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Top Hits." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 Light Music. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Songs by George Gershwin. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.80, 16.84, 24.80 M.): **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the week by British press. Contact Programme; Short interviews with Israel students in London.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Unimportant sittings. 8. Point in dispute. 9. He may be an actor too. 10. Suggesting that two arguments have already been put forward. 12. Jerome's boatman? 13. "I'll bet my money on de bob-tail——, Somebody bet on de bay." (Foster). 14. Lighter. 15. A step in the tango? 16. Knowledge itself is, say Bacon. 18. There is not much to enjoy in his theatre. 20. Little jobs for darkers? 22. Without undue delay. 23. Chanel set sees some exciting contests.

DOWN. — 1. For new banknotes. 2. Trying. 3. Surrender! 4. The tree Browning longed to see "in tiny leaf." 5. Congressman elected for six years. 6. Above Car. 7. Urban troubadours? 11. Cacophonous cries. 14. Vegetable a cut under par? 15. Makes a settlement in advance. 17. Not better. 19. Insect. 21. Is missing from.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pairs. 4. Of shoes. 8. Raced. 9. Furnace. 10. Sitters. 12. Sheep. 13. For. 14. Amiss. 15. Age. 16. Pasha. 18. Listens. 20. Educate. 22. Glove. 23. Holland. 24. Tiara.

DOWN. — 1. Parts of speech. 2. Inciter. 3. Sedate. 4. Off. 5. Sorosis. 6. Orate. 7. Sleeplessness. 11. Skill. 14. Alabama. 15. Anemone. 17. Skull. 19. Sight. 21. Exit.

BRIDGE

FIREWORKS

By JERUSALEMITE

North: S. K 4 2; H. Q 6 3 2; D. K J 10 4; C. 6 4
West: S. Q 10 5; H. J 9 8 7 5; D. 9 8 5; C. 10 3
East: S. J 8 7; H. —; D. 7 3 2; C. A Q J 8 7 5 2
South: S. A 9 6 3; H. A K 10 4; D. A Q 6; C. K 9

The above lay-out is reported to have occurred in the U.S.

East opened the bidding with three clubs, and South bought the hand for four hearts. West opened the club ten; East won and continued the suit.

South next laid down the heart ace and got quite a shock. After some reflection he played three rounds of diamonds, establishing the following situation:

North: S. K 4 2; H. Q 6 3; D. K; C. —
West: S. Q 10 5; H. J 9 8 7; D. —; C. —
East: S. J 8 7; H. —; D. —; C. J 8 7 5
South: S. A 9 6 3; H. K 10 4; D. —; C. —

At this point South, who ought to have had an exact count, should have played three rounds of spades; he preferred, however, to continue with dummy's last diamond, ruffing this in the closed hand with the king.

Now came West's great moment: he *underruffed* and ditched with alacrity his queen and ten of spades unto declarer's ace and king.

On winning the third spade East led a club, South let go his last spade, and West ruffed. This time it was South's turn to be brilliant: he *underruffed* in dummy and claimed the rest.

DANCE NOTES

"BALLET '57"

"BALLET '57," which will present its first programme at the Chamber Theatre's New Theatre in Tel Aviv on Monday, is an attempt to establish a classical ballet company in Israel. The first steps in the forming of a permanent group are fraught with seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, and were it not for the perseverance of Miss Ila Goldstern, the creator of the group, the company would never have reached the stage of an integrated ensemble.

Miss Goldstern is herself a classical dancer with experience in choreography. She comes from Holland and has lived in Israel for the last seven years. On her recent visit to Europe she witnessed the tremendous upsurge of activity in the field of classical ballet and decided to endeavour to form a group in Israel, where there were several schools but no company for the graduates to join.

Just at that decisive moment, she met the Baroness Betsabee de Rothschild, who was herself enthusiastic about an Israel ballet company and gave financial help so that one could be founded. Last October, Miss Goldstern gathered together a few professionals and began to devise the programme. Plans were held up for some time by the mobilization of the two male dancers during the Sinai Campaign.

"Ballet '57" is at present a small group of six solo artists: Naomi Weiner, who came here from Brazil three years ago; Naomi Ben-Ari from England (who left the Ballet Rambert and came to Israel especially to join the group); Alisa Sadeh, who was trained in England at the Sadlers Wells School and was First Solo Dancer with the Israel Opera Ballet; and three locally trained Sabras — Bilha Locker, a character dancer; Aron Ben-Aroya, who was also with the Israel Opera Ballet, and Zvi Glaser, who trained with Mia Arbatova and has been dancing professionally for some years.

The theme of the first programme, "Invitation to the Ballet," is a flashback in seven scenes through the history of ballet from the late Middle Ages to the end of the 19th century. The choreography, musical arrangement, and designing of costumes and decor are all by Miss Goldstern.

M.F.

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Rich Fabrics in Spindle Outline

By Alison Settle

PARIS.

CHRISTIAN Dior's couture collection continues to rouse the same impassioned enthusiasm in his vast audience as ever. No Paris show has ever included more models or made them in richer fabrics than this.

Dior calls this his "Spindle Outline Collection" and shows on his programme a neat oval, pointed top and bottom. Believe me, it is nothing of the sort. His waistlines do not go out. Nor do hiplines. It is once again the supple sheath outline to wear until darkness falls, and often then also. For a woman is allowed the evening choice between a sheath dress and a bell-shaped skirt so short and so wide that it sways as she walks. Such bell-skirted dance-dresses have a closely moulded body line and the cleavage at the bosom is deeper and more daring than ever before, but now rising with discreet outward and upward curves to mount like wings over the shoulders.

Day dresses are covered with bulky coats, but now lined with quilting instead of fur. (It was M. Dior who explained mink linings to tweed coats by saying that not all of his customers could afford a new mink coat yearly, so for the others, he turned the coat into a lining.) His coats are belted low: belted, I say, but in fact he runs a self-fabric tie through slotting on the hipline, as is indeed done by various other dress houses. Day dresses may be in two-piece style, with very brief and very discreetly bloused tunic tops above slender skirts. But the majority are straight sheaths, some showing the same slotted tie at hip-level, others given a tuck at the front to look like a short tunic while the back falls straight and without interruption.

When evening comes, the sheath is still the favourite line, but now with gentle knots at bust-level and below them panels or slender overdresses flowing back over the "spindle" outline. Producing a dramatic contrast, Dior also shows very stiff silks, satins or velvets for late day parties, made in the style worn by 18th-century ballet dancers, short and bell-skirted, below a body line that grips tightly. Bodice and skirt alike are most richly embroidered and glittered. Often they are worn (by those who have the courage) with flat-crowned, wide-brimmed velvet hats also of the 18th century. For day and evening, the Dior skirts have risen, but though he announces them as being definitely short they do not achieve the height of up to 45 centimetres from the ground which I have seen in other dress collections.

Fur-Lined Coats

JACQUES Heim, unlike Dior, continues to fur-line his coats, making them intentionally bulky, as a contrast with his unindented sheath dresses. He makes these coats in everything from deep pile wool to double chiffon, warming this up with fox-fur. His suits are different from most other houses, being cut straight and knuckle length. Dior also shows longer jackets, but his are still a follow-up of his last season's successful "Canadian jackets," being softly belted in at the waist above full as well as long peplums.

THE youngest designer of all, Guy Laroche, has shown his second collection which proves to be as young and spirited as his first. Coats and suits are often indistinguishable. A coat falls like a straight, simple jacket to the hips over a softly full and rather childish skirt. But suits, coats and dresses are all one taken for the others: they all use the same line.

Just as Charles Creed in London showed a "St. Trinian" model of a schoolgirl's pinafore tunic, so Guy Laroche shows many pinafore dresses over contrasting pullovers.

His colour scheme will have a strong influence: it is a "sunflower theme" in burnt ochre, orange, egg-yolk, and apricot. Indeed, it is the same colour scheme used by other houses: Lanvin decorates the windows of his Faubourg St. Honore shop with a vast bouquet of sunflowers, autumn leaves and grasses. Only Dior has no yellow in his collection but for all that decorates his salon with sunflowers, apricots, peaches and ripe pears.

Embroideries and Colours

PIERRE Balmain has surpassed himself as a master in the use of colour blends, of fabrics and of embroideries in his latest "Jolie Madame de France" collection.

Balmain has taken inspiration from Tibet. His day coats and jackets alike give the effect of a stole sweeping across the back shoulders to fall into tubular sleeves which widen down the wrist, often lined in fur or contrasting colour. This he calls his Dalai Lama line. Below such figure-wrapping coats he puts slender dresses which enfold the figure. They may have inserted contrasting sashes or be given neat leather belts, but they never suggest a corsetted figure: all is gentle and relaxed, to suit the supple fabrics of the year. Many dresses take two-piece form, with softly handled brief tunic tops fastening down the back, worn over slim skirts (collars have vanished from the scene).

It was only when looking closely that the enthusiastic audience at the opening Balmain show realized that suits, dresses and even blouses were often made in sheared fur, reduced to a fabric fineness and cut like fabric.

His evening satins and velvets should become museum pieces after wear, so magnificently are they embroidered in delicate colourings. Dresses are long and slender, sweeping into trains behind, but there are still bell-shaped short evening dresses in stiff silk also worked with jewelled embroidery.

Slim Young Man

ONE of the most exciting events of the new Paris dress shows has been the sensational success of Pierre Cardin. It recalls the early showings of Hubert de Givenchy, also the debut of Balenciaga.

This slim young man has suddenly shot to the fore in the world of Paris designing and now produces a new, soft technique for dealing with the supple fabrics which replace the firmer materials used in fashion for the past decade.

Even the simplest of dresses and coats show drapery cut on the bias to fall as relaxed loops. Skirts, even for suits, have a looped drape at the back or front, and coat skirts the same loop to the hemline at the back. Dresses, many made in wool crepe, show curving draperies of the skirts knotted at the hemline. It is hard to find any rectangular lines in this young man's method of designing.

In Cardin's cocktail and evening dresses (many made from double chiffon) the fabric loops low between the ankles and is draped upwards to the waistline or shoulders. Here is something very like the oriental inspiration of Paul Poiret when he entered the Paris world as a young designer.

IN one of the established great leaders of fashion we find Castillo, for 20 years the designing head at Lanvin, showing one of the most inspiring of dress collections in recent years. He opens with a "shock parade" of half-a-dozen coats, each made in the beautiful featherweight mohair wools created by Ascher of London. Thick, soft, downy, these mohair tweeds have a wonderful lightness and are made into very short, very wide coats, which appear to float from the shoulders.

Dresses are either tubular, with a straight, mid-section cut 15 inches deep, or they show a closely fitted line above accentuated and padded hips.

Swaying Bell Skirts

MARC Bohan, the designer for Patou, makes bulky coats with pleats set far out on the shoulders, folds which sometimes are held down by a single button. These coats are worn with helmet hats which cup the back of the head, this being one of the favourite hat shapes of the year.

Some of the dresses over which they are worn are revolutionary in cut; such is a grey tweed for day, the skirt being very short and bell-shaped, made with stiffened hips so that it sways as the wearer walks. The majority are simpler, slender sheaths, with panels falling, apron-like, down the front from a normal waistbelt, as elsewhere collars have almost vanished from dresses. Sleeves remain slim.

Gold lace or printed gauze silk make short evening dresses mounted over bell-shaped underskirts, exactly echoing the cut of the surprising tweed shapes which he shows for day. This designer loves bows, and uses them constantly to add weight to hems or panels, to decorate hats, also to outline the necks of evening gowns.

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Rome— Italian actress Gina Lollobrigida last week gave birth to a son — her first child — in a Rome nursing home, and here she is with the baby, who is named Milko after Miss Lollobrigida's husband, Dr. Milko Skofic.

Express Photo

Tomato Steals Show

By Diana Lerner

TEL Aviv's Beit Hahalutzot was a garden of raw fruits and vegetables, fragrant with 150 freshly-cooked dishes, last week when an exhibition of the season's agricultural products and their culinary derivatives spread across its main floor. Carrots, cucumbers and cabbages were kings in the imaginative displays and the egg-plant, marrow, potato and onion came in for a share of prominence. But the tomato stole the show with a whole stand of every grade and shape translated into 27 different forms from juice to junket.

By the end of the fourth day over 10,000 women from all walks of Israel life, workers in industry, housewives in and around the city, special groups from such places as the Jewish Agency's Leaders Institute in Jerusalem, members of Kvutzat Kinneret near Degania (where, it may be noted, there are many vegetarians), and immigrants from Jaffa and the Hatikva Quarter brought in especially by the sponsors, came to learn about Israel food and received advice and guidance on its vitamin content and preparation with the classic standby equipment — wonder-pot and kerosene cooker.

Sponsored by the Tel Aviv Consumers Cooperative Society the Working Mothers Association, the Vegetable Producers and Marketing Council and Kupat Holim, the exhibition was arranged with eye, palate and pocketbook appeal by Miss Sarah Nussbaum of Kupat Holim and designed by Miss Genia Berger.

To enjoy such entertainment — Nuteracker Suite *con popolo* — you must either love Tchaikovsky or bodies. There were 7,000 of the latter, prone. "D'you think it'll break?" I could hear them whispering, anxiously. They didn't mean the Soviet Union of Socialist Republics, nor the LCC deck-chair, nor — you may quote me on this — the rumoured engagement of Princess Margaret to a certain impoverished newspaper proprietor from Merioneth. They meant the heat-wave.

I tottered around the sizzling dress departments, and brought a hysterical peach coloured gown with nothing but a shoe-string to moor it. As the damp counter girl made off with my bill, I shot a glance at the window. Sure enough, fat, soothing, English gobules of cool rain were coursing down the pane. A wreath of mist rose above the baked city.

Mr. M. Ashkenazi in one of the opening addresses at the exhibit, an additional quarter million days of work per year would be provided. Tomato juice is certainly more nutritive and a more valuable food item than the soft drinks consumed in such large quantities by the average citizen, he pointed out. The "land of milk and honey" has ample supplies of fruit and vegetables as well as eggs, dairy products and fish to enable the Israel housewife, with her broad knowledge of many national dishes and her varied background, to create a national *cuisine* with the aid of locally grown produce.

Mr. S. Domb of the Tel Aviv Consumers Cooperative Society, who is in charge of the exhibition, said that newcomers have to be weaned away from old food habits which are neither helpful nor suited to our climate or economic conditions.

About 300,000 tons of vegetables are grown annually on about 220,000 dunams of land, 60 per cent of which is in new development areas, said Mr. Domb. He added that this suffices for the needs of the population and allows enough for the canning industry.

PEN FRIENDS

MICHAEL BEACON, 171 of 69 Baxter Street, London, E. 1, would like to have a pen friend in Israel, boy or girl. He likes books, politics and swimming, and collects stamps.

WHILE BABIES SLEEP

By Ya'acov Friedler

ONE trouble about babies, (if you don't count diapers, messy kitchens, floors, walls and ceilings; sudden frightful rashes, diseases, convulsions, falling off tables and out of beds, swallowing pins and needles and a few other misfortunes) is that you can't leave them alone, not with a clean conscience anyway.



For couples who have young children, going out at night is a problem. You can leave the tots at home alone and have a miserable time worrying about them until you rush home an hour before you intended in the middle of the film. Or you can take them with you, dragging them around half-dazed and yelping; you can also go out one at a time, or you can even stay at home for five or six years.

Another way is having a baby sitter. But this too has its problems. First you must find a suitable sitter, not just any young girl who doesn't like kids (yet), but is willing to spend the evening with yours — for a price, especially if he never wakes up. Then you've got to pay for the sitting. With entertainment costing what it does nowadays, you'll probably not go out very often anyway, if you have to pay for the sitter as well.

The answer, of course, is a cooperative. In Israel, land of the co-ops from buses to cleaning ships' bellies, why didn't someone think of it before? In Haifa, the idea was introduced—by an American couple. When Mr. and Mrs. Len Shorr came from Pittsburgh to the Rassco shikun in Ramat Shaul, French Carmel, two years ago, together with their two children, they lost no time in advertising for parents interested in forming a "Baby Sitting Cooperative."

Within a few days the Ramat Shaul baby sitting co-op was formed. Although its founders have now moved again it is still going strong with about 10 member families, to the satisfaction of parents and babies alike. The regulations are simple but strict and meticulously defined to prevent any ill feeling among parents or misunderstandings of the type that small babies can't stomach. This is how it works:

If you wish to go out at night (or during the day) without your kid you apply to one of the member families and tell them what time you intend to leave and how long you need their service. The member may then accept, but if he does not there are still nine others available. The sitter must spend the whole evening in your flat: there must be no "checking." This rule was found to be of major importance because in the first days, when checking was allowed, the checker sometimes forgot to come back, leaving the astounded and infuriated baby all alone.

The number of hours of every sitting "transaction" is carefully recorded in the co-op ledger, which is kept by each family in turn for one month at a time. A family may run up no more than 15 hours of credit or debit. This rule, too, is important if the co-op's balance sheet is not to get out of hand.

At the end of the month the whole co-op assembles for a general meeting to discuss the state of the co-op, debate new suggestions, get information on each family's accounts and discuss anything that might need clarification. New members are also introduced on these occasions, which in the summer months often turn into social gatherings on one of the *shikun* lawns, where the young parents get helpful advice from each other and discuss their children's development.

The co-op system has more advantages than merely presenting you with free baby sitting. The children get used to the member sitters and recognize them if they should wake up at night. The sitters, being themselves parents, will not lose their head in an emergency as a paid sitter might. The whole scheme makes for friendship and good relations among the young parents in the neighbourhood, and new mothers can learn many tricks from the ones with more experience. Husbands baby-sit as well as their wives.

In Ramat Shaul, where many English-speaking families reside, the co-op has also given many mothers an extra incentive to learn Hebrew, to be able to speak easily with the children she sits with. And of course the nights you sit for your neighbour are also a night off, a good chance for catching up on your reading, knitting, darning, or plain idling — in someone else's flat where you don't have to care about that bit of annoying dust or those dishes to be washed. In one case the sitter arranged a bridge party in the baby's house with its parents permission and was quite annoyed when they came home earlier than they had intended, interrupting an interesting game.

Serve Ice Cream daily — every day in another way

Homemade ice cream is doubtless the queen of all summer desserts and Vita Ice Mix is the housewife's favourite.

For a change try filling a plain sponge cake with layers of Vita Mocca Ice Cream. Serve direct from the freezer. Please your family with wonderful iced drinks, cold coffee or cocoa, topped by a generous portion of Vita's Vanilla Ice Cream. Crown a glamorous fruit salad with ice cream and fill cream puffs with Vanilla or chocolate ice cream. Homemade Vita Ice Cream always tastes wonderful, no matter how you serve it. *(Advt.)*

Equatorial English

By Gerda L. Cohen

LONDON goes quite barmy in a heat wave. A young lady in a bathing costume waited for the number 59 in Piccadilly Circus. She wasn't so young either — around 40, underneath the pancake tan. Gusts of hot air like the Underground in rush-hour puffed millions of tickets along Hyde Park.



All this reminds me, disagreeably, of Tel Aviv beach. You can't sit down without a gang of youths trampling on your ankles, dribbling ice-cream and fizzy lemonade, abuzz with the latest skiffle gem. The coffee bars, usually crammed, are empty. Clammy waiters dressed up as Rudolph Valentino lounge at the open doors. In the glare of real sun, fake sun-parlours look golden as cheese. Soho is panting and shoddy. Everyone has gone away, to Lago di Como and Torremolinos and Tel Aviv — except for some million Londoners who have gone to Hampstead Heath.

The wiry grass hides a menagerie of nudists. Hankie over the navel and Daily Express over the face, they bask in the browning weeds. A keeper occasionally prods them to collect paper with his pointed stick. A muttered apology: "Beg pardon, sir, thought you were the 'Daily Express'." "Not at all," says the nudist. Even 85 Fahrenheit cannot destroy that infrastructure of politeness. "What d'you mean, 85! In Devon it went up to 90." People exchange heat-wave data with a mixture of incredulous pride and foreboding.

I get to work with a mathematician and inform the family, nonchalantly, that in Centigrade this is normal for a coolish Middle East June. "Then why do you look so hot?" they ask me. But I behave just like a frenzied mob of housewives from Tooting who suddenly discover they have nothing "summery" to wear.

"We had our cottons in January," said a debutante with blue hair and no chin. The whole place was furry with angora sweaters. I fished a sales-girl from the maelstrom around beachwear ("that Langorous Look") and asked her timidly for a summer frock. Very plain. Size XYZ.

"Green hangers," she yapped, showing a card into my hand. It bore number 45 A. It took me an hour to learn the system, based on coloured hangers, cryptic cubicles, and a bonus for early shoppers. By then, I had a pile of dresses mixed up with illegal blue hangers, and an unerushable Flimsifun swim-suit which had infiltrated from the wrong department. I just managed to shin down the escalator and through a rabble of purple-faced dowagers, before the rush-hour.

For some reason — a conjunction of anti-cyclones over Iceland — the heat-wave had not broken. I must be the only person in England who hadn't stocked a wardrobe of cotton *decolletes*. No, there were a few others similarly unprovided. They had all congregated in Selfridges, a moon-struck, blinkered expression on their faces. And why? A dread monosyllable barked from every window: "Sale."

Groaning over their swollen feet, fanning their shiny noses with leaflets on rock gardenry, they jammed the dress department. *Khamseen* perfumed with *eau-de-cologne* blew up the lift-shafts. I'd struggled in vain to zip up a gorgeous Visithred model, before it dawned on me that my system had gone wrong. Selfridges had a different system, based on bi-coloured tags and regional cubicles. Due to the Sale, floral aprons by the gross flapped where *robes de soir* should have lorded. By the time I had extricated myself from a covey of provincials who thought I was a floor-walker, four o'clock struck. Heavens, the rush-hour.

If the heat-wave continues, people sharing the same table might even begin talking to each other. A dangerous social thaw has reached the slushy stage. At a lake-side concert — sponsored by the London County Council — grandmothers were lying like mature Bacchantes all over the weary grass, next to swains from Clapham who fluttered their eye-lashes in time to the Rustic of Spring. It sounded more like the tussle of summer, what with pop-corks popping, deck-chairs protesting, a lark of mums and a tumble of grimly cricketing boys in the jungle flower-beds.



To enjoy such entertainment — Nuteracker Suite *con popolo* — you must either love Tchaikovsky or bodies. There were 7,000 of the latter, prone. "D'you think it'll break?" I could hear them whispering, anxiously. They didn't mean the Soviet Union of Socialist Republics, nor the LCC deck-chair, nor — you may quote me on this — the rumoured engagement of Princess Margaret to a certain impoverished newspaper proprietor from Merioneth. They meant the heat-wave.

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Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AFTER losing my sixth pair of sun glasses and a bow and arrow in a taxi I resolve that a false attachment to pride and decorum shall not further prevent me from doing something about it. I once read an article which stated that people who lose things and can never find anything that they have put down, are not careless, indifferent to property or impractical as my mother used to tell me, but suffering from some deep-seated and probably nasty neurosis that I prefer not to go into just now. Have been brooding over the problem ever since I left an elegant but stringless packet in the Glasgow G.P.O. The thought of some braw lassie going around in my new nylon underwear has given me much grief over the years.

* * *

THINK now that I have the situation in hand, though the Head of the House says people already look at me a little askance for merely wearing round my neck a pair of sunglasses on a thread, a pencil and a whistle, even if they realize that this is the only way I can keep track of them. I tell him that not only I must continue in this practice but I will accept no further commissions for articles that cannot be suspended from my person, and packets without a long string will be carried at their own risk. Am very sorry that the fashion of carrying shoulder bags or even dorothy bags has finished and I begin to consider what other essentials I can tie onto me. I rather fancy a fan on a chain around my waist and of course the keys if I ever find them again. The daily newspaper, which always disappears before I get a chance to read it, could have a specially designed hanging pocket. The scissors must have a high priority and of course at least one box of matches.

HEAD of the House hopes that if my plans come to fruition I will forgive him if he walks behind me on public occasions as though we were not acquainted. I tell him that one of the compensations of being past one's first youth is that one need not be inhibited about putting convenience before appearance. There are a number of other advantages connected with not being young which I won't enumerate (would gladly give them all up, however, to be 18 again).

* * *

HEAD of the House says that the passage of years is supposed to bring wisdom and dignity, neither of which will be apparent if I go about festooned like a Christmas tree. What I need, he suggests, is one of those delightful little aprons he saw illustrated in a housekeeping magazine (any other result accruing from this unusual reading matter has not yet manifested itself) that are just made from a series of pockets all embroidered with labels of their contents.

Why swelter in your burning hot kitchen?

For tastier and quicker cooking the "Vita Service for Housewives" suggests three useful hints for lightning cooking:

Boston-Fried Eggplant

Slice firm, medium-sized, seedless eggplants, salt slightly and dip in flour, beaten egg and finally bread crumbs, which have been mixed with Vita Boston Chicken Soup (powder). Fry the eggplant slices, which take on a delicate chicken aroma, in hot fat to a golden brown. A satisfying, inexpensive main dish, when served with fresh salad. Any salad tastes better when seasoned with Vita Boston Chicken Soup (powder) which is also delicious, added to cold soups, even borsht, and tomato. *(Advt.)*

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Youth Corner

Dear Children,

How would you like to have a corner of this paper for your own?

I was thinking about it for a long time, until I eventually did something about it.

I went to see the editor and asked him if he would allow me to edit a corner for children so that instead of your parents buying the paper just for themselves, it will be for you, too. If any of you are interested, please do write and tell me what you suggest we could do. We will publish the best of your letters. And, if possible, use your ideas.

Write and tell us about your holidays; about your brothers and sisters and about your pets.

If you decide that this is a good idea, we shall be able to form a club, as they do in other newspapers all over the world. It all depends on what you think, so let me know soon. You should write to:

Ilona Freedman,
c/o Women's Editor,
The Jerusalem Post,
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

If enough of you write and show your interest, perhaps the editor will agree to our having our own corner of *The Post* to ourselves.

Yours, etc.
ILONA FREEDMAN
(13 years old)
Jerusalem, August 1.

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If You Could Weigh

each piece of washing soap, AS IT LEAVES THE PRODUCTION LINE, you would find that some of the soaps now on the market were less than the standard weight of 500 grams. When you buy the soap, however, you cannot check it anymore, because every soap gradually loses weight due to the evaporation of moisture. But the originally low weight soap, of course, does not give you your full money's worth.

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From Ideal to Exile

By A. J. P. TAYLOR

ROAD TO REVOLUTION. By Avraham Yarmolinsky. (Cassell. 25s.)

THROUGHOUT the nineteenth century Russia was an autocracy. This sentence may seem an uninteresting commonplace. Nowadays free democracy is on the defensive; and we forget that between the revolutions of 1848 and the outbreak of the First World War all Europe was moving, at a faster or slower pace, towards Liberalism in thought and action. Imperial Russia was the sole exception, more out of step with the rest of Europe than at any other time in modern history. Other countries had men who thought that they were revolutionaries; Russia had men who were compelled to be so. For revolution is the reverse side of autocracy. Revolution or Nothing — this was the only choice. The Nihilists appreciated correctly that the two were the same thing. The revolution in Russia had to be a revolution of destruction. The Imperial despotism had to be overthrown before anything could begin to happen.

Mr. Yarmolinsky has written an admirable narrative of the revolutionary movements in Russia from the first isolated writing by Radishchev in 1790 to the dissolution of the People's Will towards the close of the nineteenth century. He describes the leading personalities and dissects, with scholarly thoroughness, the various movements which followed each other in bewildering succession. The later record of the revolutionaries provides an agreeable footnote. One leading anarchist became a manufacturer of electric-light bulbs in New York and died in Florida; another ended as Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of South Dakota.

Pleasure as Story

Altogether the book is a pleasure to read, if taken simply as a story. This is how a number of intelligent, well-meaning people behaved in the fairly recent past; and in their place we might have done much the same. But the book also needs a few words of warning if it is treated as an essay in interpretation and still more if lessons are to be drawn from it concerning what happened later.

In the first place, the throng of names and committees disguises the unchanging sameness of the story. Mr. Yarmolinsky tries hard to discover evolution in the revolutionary programme. In fact no such evolution took place, nor could take place. All programmes boiled down to pushing the Tsar off his autocratic throne. Until then, Russia was politically stuck. The revolutionaries differed only in method. Sometimes they believed in books and pamphlets, sometimes in talk and example — "going to the people." At first they relied on a military conspiracy; later they looked to the peasants; towards the end a few thought of enlisting the industrial workers. They tried blowing the Tsar up; they also tried converting him. Occasionally they asked — what do we want a revolution for? Some replied: so that Russia can go the same way as the rest of Europe. And others: so that she shall not go the same way as the rest of Europe. This discussion had no practical importance. It was merely something to pass the long hours of waiting. In the last resort, all Russian revolutionaries were anarchists. Their sole object was to destroy the only order they knew. If the Tsar had granted a constitution, the revolutionaries would all have dropped dead in their tracks. And something very like this happened in March 1917. The Bolsheviks indeed seized power; but the Bolshevik revolution only came afterwards.

Idea Foundered

Here is the second way in which the book may be misleading. Its very title implies that the revolutionary movement was marching towards a mighty and successful climax. This is not so. The Russian revolutionaries of the nineteenth century arrived precisely nowhere. Their movement ran into the sand and counted for nothing. The first revolution of 1917 was made by the Russian people, not by the revolutionaries; and it would have happened just the same without the Populists and the Nihilists, without Herzen and Bakunin and all the rest. Nicholas II "caused" the Russian revolution, not Kerensky or Lenin. The Bolsheviks had, of course, an intellectual background; but it was European, not Russian. They were Marxists, neither more nor less. Of course you can spot an occasional hint of their thought in the nineteenth-century revolutionaries, just as anticipations of the British Labour Party can be found by poking about among the Levellers of Cromwell's time.

These are merely quaint coincidences. It is the universal assumption nowadays that the essential qualification for a Soviet expert is to be able to read Russian. I doubt it — if Russian, why not Chinese? Maybe we shall soon be told that Mao is the spiritual descendant of the Boxers. Lenin seized power in the name of international Socialism, not in that of anarchism or Holy Russia. The surviving Populists recognized in him their enemy, almost as much as the Tsar had been. Their road led to exile, not to revolution.

(Copyright)



SHMUEL BONEH: "Blessing of the Moon" (oil). Fortnightly Exhibit of Israel Art at the Haifa Municipal Museum of Modern Art.

This interesting work by a young Haifa artist, aged 27, was suggested by the prayer "Praise Him to the Sound of Trumpets, Harp and Fiddle."

Apart from its strong composition and colour arrangement, the picture replies to those who query the attitude of Israel youth to religion. The trusting figures depicted and the blue on white of their clothing come from Boneh himself. On the other hand, the harpist, even in his placing, recalls Chagall's illustrations to the Bible. The trumpeters echo the angels in a certain Della Francesca "Nativity" and the attempt at mathematical partitioning of the work must be ascribed to the same artist. The light blue and gold so prominent in the background undoubtedly emanate from Fra Angelico. Thus "Blessing of the Moon" amounts to an intellectualized declaration of comprehensive faith.

Boneh will shortly have his first one-man show in Jerusalem.

H.

Housing and Inflation

HOUSING IN ISRAEL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS. H. Drabkin-Darin. Gadish Books, Tel Aviv, 1957 (287 pp.). IL4.500.

This is the most comprehensive book about housing in Israel published yet. It considers various technical and economic aspects, the supply of building materials and regional planning, the absorption of new immigrants and dispersal of population. It contains plenty of figures — including many interesting comparisons with other countries — and an appendix with maps. There are introductions by Mrs. G. Meir, the former Minister of Labour, and Mr. D. Tanne, Director of the Ministry's Housing Division.

Other Problems

This handbook could have become a standard companion to everyone interested in the vital issue of providing shelter for Israel's rapidly growing population, if it had ventured to go now and then from the beaten tracks of officialese commonplace and acknowledge that there are problems in this country beyond those dealt with by government departments. The author even flatly denies that housing has anything to do with inflation — except private building activity of which he scarcely conceals his opinion as of a nuisance. Small wonder that the reader is left perplexed about such unforeseen developments as Amidar's financial difficulties or the recent liberalization of the Histadrut's housing rules, in fact, about most live issues facing us today.

M. A.

Eugene Sue (Who Died 100 Years Ago) and His

MYSTERIES OF PARIS

By ISRAEL MARGALITH

HOW many storms of popular literary success and how many patterns of literary influence have been forgotten in the maze of history? Yet this summer marks the 100th anniversary of the death of a man who was the centre of such a storm — Eugene Sue — and also of the epoch-making translation into Hebrew of the first French work ever to be published in that language — Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of Paris," which was to exert a potent influence on the first Hebrew novel dealing with contemporary life, Avraham Mapu's "Ayit Tzavua." Today, however, Sue is a forgotten writer, remembered, if at all, only for the phenomenal success of his books in his day and for the astonishing fertility of his output of largely historical novels.

Spanish Campaign

Sue's biography is in itself first-rate material for a historical novel. Born on January 24, 1804 to a famous Parisian doctor, he had the Empress Josephine for godmother, but his only distinction was his adolescence as an *enfant terrible*. Despairing of reforming him at home, his father sent him off first to the Spanish campaign and then to the Navy. It was there that he wrote his first stories, some exotic sea fiction which earned him the title of "the French Cooper."

News of an inheritance from his grandfather brought him back to Paris, where he soon distinguished himself as a dandy and playboy complete with a sumptuous apartment furnished with rare antiques — and breakfast served on a solid silver platter. The death of his father earned him another inheritance, and he continued this life of ease and idleness.

His literary production at the time, which was already fairly voluminous, tended to the Catholic and Legitimist camp, and his contacts were mainly with the high society which followed his novels with rapt interest. However, the thirties marked a turn in his career: some of his friends forsook him because the treatment of Louis XIV in some of his novels was judged not respectful enough, and he went through a serious internal crisis. His autobiographical novel, "Arthur," is the fruit of this period, whose stresses were accentuated by the fact that he had by then squandered most of his property.

It was at this time that one of his friends suggested a new subject for his pen: the life of the common people. With characteristic enthusiasm for an experience which promised at least to relieve his boredom, he took up the suggestion. Dressed in an old stained shirt, a battered hat and shoddy shoes and soiling his hands to conceal their whiteness, he ventured out into the densely populated alleys of the Cité slums.

World of Misery

A hitherto unknown world of misery, filth, degeneration and crime stood revealed before him and was soon reflected in his first social novel, "The Mysteries of Paris," which appeared in instalments from the middle of 1842 on, in the conservative "Journal des debats," producing such a tremendous circulation that the paper was forced to overlook the novel's distinct social tendencies.

It is difficult to describe the success of "The Mysteries of Paris" in a few sentences. The author was flooded with thousands of letters from readers of all classes and from the most distant parts of France, telling him what turn the plot should take. One of the chroniclers of the period reports that the copies of the "Journal des debats" in which instalments of Sue's novel appeared were rented out by the hour, and the fee grew with the author's reputation. Maidservants and ladies, workers and aristocrats, common soldiers and generals waited with bated breath for the next chapter to appear. A Marshal of France exempted Sue from part of his National Guard service so that he could write his new instalments in time.

The secret of the popularity of this story during an era which saw the publication of the great works of Balzac, Hugo and Georges Sand was twofold. One aspect of it was the novel's content and its outspoken social criticism; the other, the skilful way in which it was written, arousing the reader's feelings as well as his sustained interest.

Although Sue's social concepts may have been shallow, his historical sense was acute. His novel paints a faithful picture of the social processes through which France was passing during the 'thirties and the 'forties — the Industrial Revolution, the rise of the capitalists, the creation of the proletariat, child and female labour, low wages, appalling housing conditions. Sue takes his reader into the slum world and the Paris underworld, where alcoholism, crime and prostitution appear as the natural consequences of this system, and the people as its innocent victims.

In the process of writing the book, Sue himself was brought closer to socialism, and especially to the school of Fourier, some of whose ideas he puts into the words of the novel's protagonists. This influence may not have been profound, but it was in the tradition of social romanticism to which Hugo gave such noble expression in "Les Miserables," and it was manifested in Sue's criticism of the injustice and the social discrimination of the times as well as of society's ruthless treatment of the ex-convict and the young delinquent, with the author's sympathy clearly on the side of the oppressed.

In addition, Sue knew how to cater to popular taste. As well as an instinct for dramatic action, he had an uncanny ability for getting out of the tightest spots, leaving the "dead" to die on the battlefield and to be resuscitated at an opportune moment. Mysterious events, kidnappings, disguises, ill-used orphans were only a few of the devices with which he imparted the melodramatic touch, heightened by the fact that the story appeared in instalments in which the plot was interrupted at the most exciting moment. This publication technique had the incidental advantage of constantly widening the circle of the book's readers, as well as of reaching the masses.

'The Wandering Jew'

Publishers fought each other for Sue's next novel, "The Wandering Jew," even before the first chapters were written. The newspaper that finally bought it for an astronomical sum immediately sold an additional 25,000 subscriptions. This time the main issues were culture, the Church and education, the top questions of the day in France under the July monarchy. Sue's stand was aggressively anti-clerical, and the book brought him even closer to the Left. His next two works, completely forgotten today, were out-and-out socialist, and his fame grew from day to day. In 1850, an overwhelming majority elected him to the National Assembly as a socialist member. The fact that much of his support came from the ranks of the army created a stock exchange panic that lasted for several days.

The *coup d'etat* of Napoleon III put a sudden end to Sue's political and literary career. The novelist was arrested and condemned to exile, and although the Emperor was willing to forgive him in view of his literary past and his imperial godmother, Sue refused the offer and left the country. He died in Savoy in 1857.

By a strange quirk of fate, that same year the work which had made Sue famous was translated into Hebrew by an Orthodox writer of the Haskala period, Kalman Schulman, whose choice was evidently influenced by the growing popularity of the book in the Europe of the 'forties and 'fifties. While Western liberal circles viewed "The Mysteries of Paris" as a first-rate instrument of popular education in their ideas, Haskala literature, equally didactic in its objectives, found in it a number of elements that touched on its own problems. While Schulman cut out whole chapters from Sue's book, and especially those parts of it that were on the seamy side, he excelled at rendering his realism in romantic dress, his war against oppression and hypocrisy and his yearning for justice. From there Sue's influence was carried on into the works of Mapu, who betrays the imprint of the French writer not only in "Ayit Tzavua" but also in his Biblical works, particularly in the structure and development of his plot — and into the works of Mapu's disciples.

Eugene Sue, whose literary merits were not sufficient to make him a classical writer in his own country, has achieved something of a classical stature in Hebrew literature through the influence he exerted on the crystallization of the Hebrew novel.



A page from the beautiful "Rothschild Manuscript" on show at the Bezalel National Museum.

The Turning Point

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION. A White Book. Edited by Melvin J. Lasky. Published for the Congress for Cultural Freedom by Secker and Warburg. 25s.

IT is a fortunate coincidence that this fascinating record of the October uprising "in documents, despatches, eye-witness accounts and world-wide reactions" should come out almost on the heels of the report of the United Nations Commission dealing with the same subject. For Mr. Lasky has succeeded, in a single illustrated volume, in bringing to light for the interested general reader the intensely moving and exciting story whose course the investigating commission has traced for the scrutiny of the member Governments of the United Nations, on its thousands of pages of painstakingly collected evidence.

He has carefully refrained from obtruding his own opinions. There is an admirably clear and concise historical introduction by Professor Seton-Watson, and then Mr. Lasky lets the records speak. From newspaper reports and letters from visitors, from Hungarian leaflets, broadcasts and official documents the drama of the events leading up to the rising unfolds week by week and its grandiose and tragic climax day by day and indeed hour by hour. In one respect, the presentation is even more impartial than that of the U.N. Commission: not being diplomatically inhibited by the refusal of Mr. Kadar and his Russian masters to co-operate, Mr. Lasky has included a fair selection of Soviet and other official Communist accounts. They take their place alongside the reports of Polish and Yugoslav observers, and the reader is left to form his own opinion.

Naturally, any attempt of this kind depends on selection — not political selection to ram home a particular conclusion, which would be fatal, but historical and artistic selection so as to preserve a proper proportion and throw light on all important aspects with the greatest possible economy of material. Mr. Lasky freely admits that he has striven not merely to "edit" but to "compose" his documentation in an effort "to observe a revolution and a war with a thousand eyes," "to catch the colour and the sound as well as the deeper meanings." It is a problem similar to that of the *collage* artists or to the "shooting" of a film scene from many angles; and the composition has succeeded so well that the reader is gripped from the beginning by the almost unbearable tension of the events described and finds it as difficult to put aside as a thriller. Yet when he lays it down, he has relived one of the great turning points of recent history and is likely to have deepened his understanding of it in the process.

For it seems clear today that the Hungarian rising will prove the crucial experience for the politically minded intelligentsia of the post-war decade in the same sense as the Spanish Civil War was the crucial experience of the pre-war generation. It will also remain a turning point in the development of the Soviet Empire. Even now, for all the brutal oppression that followed it and is still going on, it has brought considerable material gains both to the people of Hungary and to the satellites in general, and has decisively reduced both the economic and military value of the entire area to the Soviets. It has put the Kremlin in a situation where every new move, be it of relaxation or tightening up, will continue to create new dilemmas until the empire is abandoned altogether. And it has found an echo in the minds of Soviet citizens which we have not even yet begun to fathom.

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Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Y.A. Efrati and Y. Burgansky continue their commendable efforts to "entice" the timid student into the intricacies of the Talmud by offering a step-by-step method of study through their **Talmud Lataimid** (Zionist Organization's Department of Torah Education and Culture). The first volume or "Gate" made its appearance about a year ago (at IL1.600), and inducted the wary learner gradually (one is almost tempted to say "sympathetically") into an understanding of first essentials; the second "Gate" (IL3.500) now leads him onward, from the known to the unknown. The authors are at great pains to clarify every step, but in their concern for the student's comfort they seem to have overlooked the fact that "life could be made still easier" if they had seen to the vowelling of the text, especially the Aramaic part of it. It is the authors' fond hope that it will not be long ere the student gird up enough courage and plunge into the Sea of the Talmud on his own.

Shattering Blow

A shattering blow is dealt one of our most cherished beliefs, the fruit of age-long indoctrination, by **Lo Hahassida** (The Stork Didn't Bring You, Hedva Rotem, Ahiassaf, IL2.250) in which Lois Pemberton makes a basic examination of problems related to sex and answers all questions, completely and simply, that are wont to bother the adolescent (or his parents).

It was the British idea of herding the Boers together during the South African war at the turn of the century that proved to be the forerunner of the modern concentration camp, according to D.H. Van Zeel's account in **B'mikhl'ot Bloemfontein** (In the Bloemfontein Pens, from the Afrikaans by Solomon Steckoll and Hayim Rawani, Karni, IL1.500). This book recalls those dark days when the author and his family, together with others, were penned up and "kept out of harm's way."

Hasbagrir Halvri Hanoded (The Itinerant Hebrew Ambassador, Simson, IL2-) is a literary tribute by Prof. Yosef Klausner, Prof. A. Tartakower and A. Remba to the life and decades of activity of Alexander Rosenfeld, director of the Hebrew World Union. His was a dauntless effort to disseminate the Hebrew language and culture throughout the habitations of the Jewish communities abroad. To say that his efforts have been crowned with success would simply be dabbling in understatement.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

The protagonist of Graham Greene's **The Quiet American** (Compass Books, IL1.710) is an extremely quiet, annoyingly ignorant and rather bashful young American whose sole equipment is an impossible abundance of good intentions and a perilous sort of innocence. However, when Alden Pyle dies, struck by a rusty bayonet and drowned in the mud of the Dakow River, he is responsible for the death of some 50 (that is the right figure, fifty) innocent natives. Why did he die? Addressing the American Economic Attache, the narrator, a hardened British newspaper correspondent who had himself contributed to the killing, says:

They killed him because he was too innocent to live. He was young and ignorant and silly and he got involved. He had no more of a notion than any of you what the whole affair's about, and you gave him money and York Harding's books on the East and said: "Go ahead, win the East for democracy." He never saw anything he hadn't heard in a lecture hall, and his writers and his lecturers made a fool of him. . . A Red menace, a soldier of democracy.

When Pyle comes to Saigon some time during the recent war in Indo-China, he is full of the ideas of Harding, a lib-labist author who had once been in Saigon for a week "on his way from Bangkok to Tokyo." Pyle made the mistake of putting Harding's ideas into practice. Harding wrote about a Third Force, a force to fight both Communism and Colonialism. Pyle formed one in Indo-China — "a shoddy little bandit with 2,000 men and a couple of tame tigers." Pyle, in short, got mixed up.

Greene is a moralist. His narrator, Thomas Fowler, stuck all the way through to the contention that he was a neutral, a *desengage*, a man who wouldn't see himself involved. He ends up by helping the Vietminh agents dispose of the silly young thing. "Sooner or later," he agrees toward the end, "one has to take sides if one is to remain human."

From the very beginning, Arthur Koestler was the man to take sides — and it must be admitted that he has managed to remain human. By the end of 1934, his conscious retreat from the Party began, and it was at this very time that he embarked on **The Gladiators** (A Graphic Giant, 630 pruta). It took him four years to finish and was his first novel to appear in print (in 1939). In his autobiography, Koestler says the book involved him in a mammoth research task and gave him "a new outlook on history." The scene is the Roman world of the first century B.C.E., and the story revolves round the episode of the Gladiators' rising in 73, their occupation of Southern Italy, and their defeat in 71 at the hands of Praetor M. Licinius. There were some 70,000 of them; 60,000 were crucified and the rest annihilated in the foothills of the Alps.

Although the time may appear distant, Koestler's theme is eternal, and in its way the book resembles "The Quiet American" in that it also is a moral fable. It is a story of good ends blurred by dubious means, a tale of the corruption of power and the absolute corruption of absolute power. And how symbolic it all is of the tortuous self-searching, the perpetual hesitations and the precarious moral balancing so typical of those days of bewilderment in Europe! (The myth of the Popular Front had just been exploded, the Communists in the Spanish Civil War were proving as objectionable as their opponents, and the echoes of the Moscow Trials were still reverberating.) "By the time the book was finished, in the summer of 1938," Koestler tells us in his autobiography, "I had broken with the Party, and the political dialogues in the novel now read to me like a logbook reflecting a pilgrim's progress to inner freedom."

If you have not yet read these two books, do so.

The road to misery and destruction in the Middle East was also paved with good intentions — the best intentions. It has also been lined, on both sides, by some of the nicest, most innocent approximations to Alden Pyle — and every whit as ignorant. However that may be, there are two paper-backs which may give you a glimpse into the set-up. Merry and Serge Bromberger's "Les Secrets de l'Expedition d'Egypt" is now available in English (**Secrets of Suez**, Pan Books, 810 pruta); Guy Wint, a leader writer for no less a lib-labist organ than the "Manchester Guardian," and Peter Calvocoressi have written a slight **Penguin Special, Middle East Crisis** (650 pruta) listing the series of events which preceded the "recent" crisis in the Middle East and volunteering proposals for future Western policy.

NISSIM REJWAN

N.R. is on holiday for the next fortnight.

Consulting Room Blues

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. By Russell Boltar. Dell First Edition. 320 pp. 35c.

BECAUSE this novel about a Jewish doctor is an original paperback, more people will read it than read dozens of best-sellers which do not attain reprint status. Thus, its influence will be infinitely greater than, say, Gerald Green's "The Last Angry Man," a book club selection and also a novel about a Jewish doctor. Merely because Mr. Boltar's book comes to us in soft covers is no proof that it is inferior to the hard cover narrative by Mr. Green; in many respects it is better, certainly in bringing to life the actual work of a medical man in a New York hospital. But the stereotype of the Jewish doctor, while, on the surface absent here, is really with us all the time. And it is not a pleasant stereotype.

Jewish Friends

Dr. Stanley Kraemer hadn't suffered much from anti-Semitism because he had come from a small upstate town. The hospital with which he is connected, however, Hale Memorial, has no Cohens or Steins on its Board. A Jewish doctor can scarcely expect to reach the top, and, in thinking through his friendships, Dr. Kraemer tells himself that he and his wife had plenty of friends, "but it was a one hundred per cent Jewish group. None of them were Jews in the religious sense. Far from it. Their Jewishness was only a sentimental thing. Yet it set them apart as surely as if they wore ghetto yellow. A queer intangible situation but as confining as stone walls."

Dr. Kraemer, unlike most fictional Jewish doctors, is sleek, virile and handsome. Women want to be desired by him. He is careful to stay away from such entanglements, even though, as a women's doctor, he deals exclusively with women. He has decided that, in a showdown, if he tried to gain admittance to the very rich society New Yorkers as a medical man, he would be able to make it. "Gentiles accepted Jews as doctors."

Dr. Kraemer has everything: ability, looks, a bedside manner, a future — but he isn't getting ahead financially, as his wife would like him to. She is the typical geb-ahead wife of Jewish medical men, the fond stereotype of so many novelists. Her father is a shrewd businessman who wants Stanley to give up his medicine for business. Sylvia, the wife, pressures her husband until he becomes guilty over his being a good doctor, but not a rich one. Then, the doctor meets a beautiful woman named Valerie Rand, and the major plot unfolds. This is old hat, and their affair is one of those lusty ones with a trip to Cuba and the pair mutually admiring one another's amorous capacities. It isn't this that makes the book interesting.

Authentic Background

The material which lends solidity to the volume is the casual, but authentic, day-to-day hospital crises. A complicated confinement; a complex abortion; treatment of a heart attack; hormone injections for eager women and men; little medical lectures on artificial insemination; the political infighting in the hospital. These come to life and the book moves rapidly from one climax to another.

What irks at least one reader is that the Jewish doctor who succumbs to the blandishments of the sex-starved wife of his heart attack patient and to the lure of quick and heavy money is as much a stereotype as the poor doctor who slaves away on the East Side and never makes any real money. In both cases, one feels that the novelist is creating a cardboard character instead of a three-dimensional one. Dr. Kraemer is interesting to us only when he is involved in his medicine. On the subject of his own family problems, his love affair and his detached view of his Jewishness, he is pretty dull stuff. Still, for 35 cents, "By Appointment Only" is a bargain.

HAROLD U. RIBALOW

Crime Ration

THE CASE OF THE SCREAMING WOMAN. By Erle Stanley Gardner. — Morrow, New York 1957. 246 pp. $2.95.

In the last 25 years Mr. Gardner has written more than a 100 whodunits, the best of them always culminating in a court scene. The one under review is distinctly below the average. The motivation for the complicated story which demands that the suspects call in Mason is absurd — the fear that a six year old, an adopted child, might find out he was not the natural son of his parents. The red herrings drawn across the trail, including a pregnant adolescent staying with neighbours, fade out without explanation. But the preliminary hearing with the old antagonists, Burger the D.A. and Mason for the defendant, is again superb and makes one marvel at U.S. proceedings for the nth. time.

It is also with raised eyebrow that one reads — and coming from Mr. Gardner surely it must have some factual background — "He's the president of a bank! I can tell you one thing — if any of this hits the newspapers, there will be so much influence brought to bear on the district attorney that he'll wish he had never started on this thing." This at least "cannot happen here."

P. A.

Chess

August 9, 1957.

PROBLEM No. 1069
A. Taliani, Pontedera
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kb7; Qa5; Rc5, Re8; Bb1, Bh6; Kte3; Pa3, a5, g6; (10)
Kd4; Qb1; Re1 Ba6; Ktb7; Pd6, f5, g7. (9)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1070
Rafi Ruppin, Ramat Gan
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf8; Qd7; Rg7, Rh1; Kte6; Pf4.
Kb5; Qb8; Bd6; Ktb7; Pc5, e7, f5, g3, g6, h6. (10)

White mates in three

Solutions, Problem No. 1068 (Gamage): 1.Ba5! Problem No. 1064 (Fink): 1.Bc3!

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

The 17th game was among the most lengthy and fiercely fought. After five hours of play, the game was adjourned with a positional advantage for Smyslov. When play was resumed, Botvinnik offered a draw but his proposal was declined. Playing the difficult end-game to perfection Smyslov made his opponent capitulate at the 70th move, thus bringing the score to 9½:7½ in his favour. Botvinnik has little chance to equalize.

Game No. 639

White: Botvinnik Black: Smyslov
1.Ktf3 Ktf6 2.g3 g6 3.c4 c6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d4 0-0 6.Ktc3 d5 7.c:d c:d 8.Kte5 b6 9.Bg5 Bb7 10.B:f6 B:f6 11.0-0 c6 12.f4 Bg7 13.Rc1 f6 14.Ktf3 Ktc6 15.c6 Qd7 16.Qe2 Kta5 17.b4 Ktc4 18.Bb1 Ktd6 19.Kb3 a5 20.Rfe1 b5 21.Ktd1 b4 22.Ktf2 Ba6 23.Qd1 Rfc8 24.R:c8+ R:c8 25.Rf1 B:f1 26.R:f1 Qc6 27.Ktd3 Qc2+ 28.Qc2 R:c2+ 29.Rf2 R:f2+ 30.K:f2 Ktc4 31.Ktd1 Kf7 32.b3? (White's only chance for a successful defence lay in 32.g4 followed by g5 in order to minimise Black's possibilities on the K side) 32...Ktd6 33.Kg3 h5 34.Kh3 Kte4 35.g4? (correct was Kte1, although in this case too White's position would remain difficult) 35...h:g+ 36.K:g4 f5+ 37.Kh3 Bd8 38.Kte1 Kg7 39.Ktd3 Ktc6 40.K:c4 b:c 41.Kte1 Kh6 42.Ktc3 Be7 43.Kg3 Kh5 44.Kf3 K:h4 45.Kte1 g5! 46.f:g K:g5 47.Ktc2 Bd6 48.Kte1 Kh4 49.Ktc2 Kh3 50.Kta1 Kh2 51.Kc2 Bg3+ 52.Kf3 Bh4 53.Ktc2 Kg1 54.Ke3 Kg2 55.Kta1 Be7 56.Ktc2 Kg3 57.Kte1 Bd3 58.Kb3 Bf5

Israel Championship. The I.C.F. has now announced that the championship will take place between October 6 and 26 (and not in September, as previously announced.) The candidates to fill vacancies, in order of priority, are: 1) Dobkin, 2) Shahar, 3) Filshchik, 4) Potasman. The tournament will take place at Beit Sokolov, Tel Aviv.

Histadrut Team Championship. The P.O. Workers now top the list with 36 pts., followed by K. Shalom 32½, Bat Yam 31½, Hev. Hashmal 30½, Ramat Hayal 26, G. Aliya 21½, Bitgaron 2½, etc.

THE COMING GENERATION

Readers will remember 13-year-old Bobby Fischer for his "Game of the Century." Here is another fine game by that promising American player, from the 1956 Eastern States Open Championship.

Game No. 640

White: Fischer Black: di Camillo
1.e4 e5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Ktf6 5.0-0 b5 6.Bb3 d6 7.c3 Bg4 8.h3 Bh5 9.d3 Be7 10.Ktbd2 0-0 11.Re1 Qd7 12.Ktf1 Kte5 13.Bc2 h6 14.g4 Bg6 15.Ktg3 Kth7 16.Ktf5 Ktb7 17.d4 e:d 18.c:d Ktd8 19.Kt:e7+ Q:e7 20.d5 c6 21.Bf4 Ktb7 22.Bg3 Rfe8 23.a4 Qc5 24.a:b a:b 25.Kg2 Ktc5 26.Kt:g5 h:g 27.R:a8 R:a8 28.c6 B:c2 29.Q:c2 d:c 30.B:c6 Qd5 31.d6 c4 32.Qc4 Ktc5 33.Qc8 Ktd3 34.Re3 Rc8 35.Qb7 Rb8 36.Qd5 Ktb4 37.Qc5 Ktd3 38.Qd4 Rb6 39.d7 Rb7 40.Re7! Ktf4+ 41.Kf1. Black resigns.

GAZA STAMP



Nasser continues to use philately for his own propaganda. His latest in a series of postage stamps in which he illustrated the well-known Egyptian version of the various phases of the Suez crisis, is this stamp which has Gaza as both part of Egypt and "part of the Arab nation."

For propaganda purposes Nasser can confidently overlook the fact that Egypt has not, in its nine years of occupation of the Strip, made any attempt to annex it to Egypt.

His previous triumph in this war by philately was a huge stamp which showed an Egyptian soldier, a male civilian and a woman rushing forward to drive the British and French forces out of Port Said.

The Egypt-owns-Gaza stamp is perforated 3½ by 13, printed in photogravure and costs 9d in London.

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Distributed by the STEIMATZKY AGENCY

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